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THE SONGS HIS MOTHER SANG

Beneath the hot midsummer sun
The men had marched all day,
And now, beside a rippling stream,
Upon the grass they lay.

Tiring of games and idle jests,
As swept the hours along,
They called to one who mused apart,
"Come, friend, give us a song."

He answered, "Nay, I cannot, please;
The only songs I know
Are those my mother used to sing
At home, long years ago."

"Sing one of those," a rough voice cried;
"We are all true men here,
And to each mother's son of us
A mother's songs are dear."

Then sweetly sang the strong, clear voice,
Amid unwonted calm:
"'Am I a soldier of the cross,
A follower of the Lamb?'"

The trees hushed all their whispering leaves,
The very stream was stilled,
And hearts that never throbbed with fear
With tender memories thrilled.

Ended the song, the singer said,
As to his feet he rose:
"Thanks to you all; good night, my friends;
God grant you sweet repose."

Out spoke the captain: "Sing one more."
The soldier bent his head;
Then smiling, as he glanced around,
"You'll join with me," he said,

"In singing this familiar air,
Sweet as a bugle call,
'All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall.'"

Wondrous the spell the old tune wrought;
As on and on he sang;
Man after man fell into line,
And loud their voices rang.

The night winds bore the grand refrain
Above the treetops tall;
The "everlasting hills" called back,
In answer, "Lord of all."

The songs are done, the camp is still,
Naught but the stream is heard;
But, ah! the depth of every soul
By those old hymns was stirred.

And up from many a bearded lip
Rises, in murmurs low,
The prayer the mother taught her boy
At home long years ago.
—E. V. Wilson.

WAITING.

From his couch of sapphire
Leapt the gold haired-Sun;
Seized the star hosts' torches,
Quenched them one by one.

Drew the silvery mist veils
From the young Dawn's face,
Kissed her lips like rose leaves,
Wooed her, for a space.

And my heart sang softly,
Half in hope—half fear—
"With the midday splendor,
Will the king appear?"

O'er a sea of azure
Sailed the viking Sun,
'Til the port of Noontide
Gloriously was won.

All the garden closes
Flashed with myriad dyes;
As had slipped a rainbow
From the archink skies.

And my heart sang softly,
Striving to gain cheer—
"With the longed-for tomorrow,
Will the King appear?"

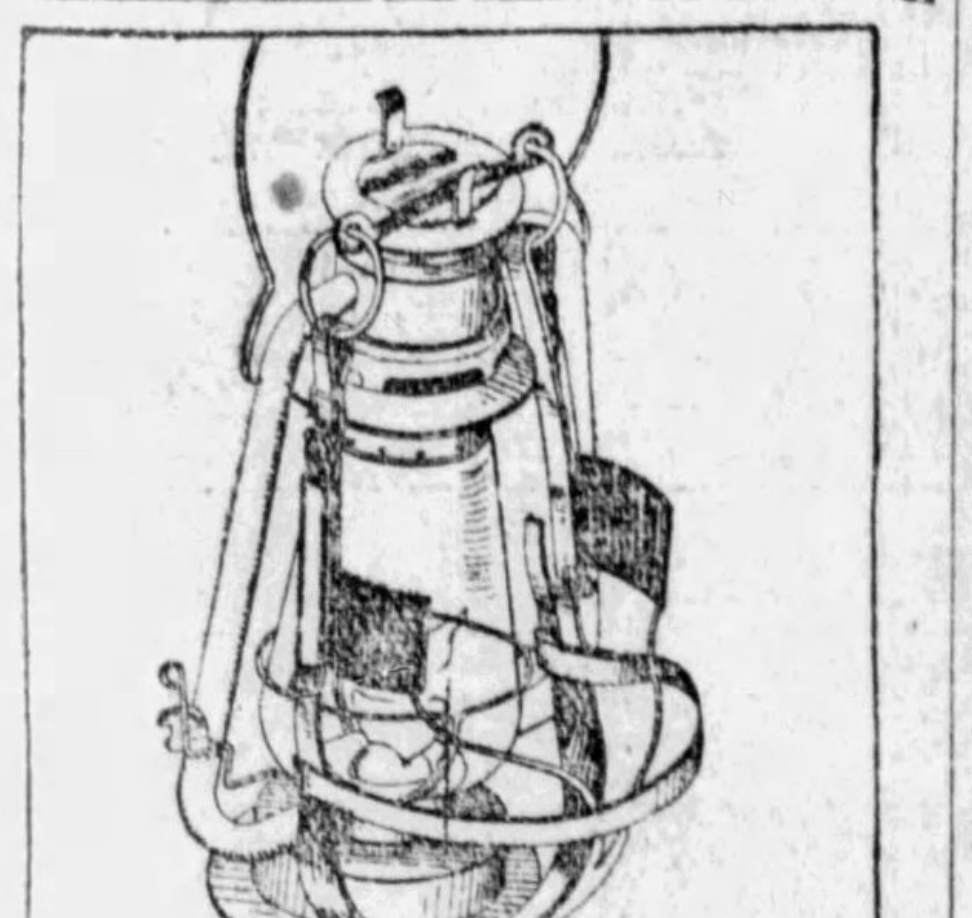
Through a field of ashes
Creeps the pallid Sun;
Worn with toil and pleasure,
Glad the day is done.

In the west horizon
Not one gleam of gold,
Only ebon storm clouds
Rising fold on fold.

But my heart sings softly,
To the King come near—
"Sweet is even waiting,
For—I love you, dear."
—Frances Bartlett in Boston Transcript.

COMMENDED TO THE HORSE OWNER

There are, of course, many different motives which prompt a man to invent something, but probably the majority are actuated by the chance of obtaining a pecuniary reward for the product of their brain. Once in a while we see an invention which looks as if it might have another purpose as well, and it is one of these which we present herewith. The old story of the boy who put his tongue to the iron pillar on a frosty morning to disprove the tale that it would hold him fast can be applied with equal force to the bits attached to the bridles with which we guide our horses,



and there is little doubt that few drivers think of this on cold winter mornings. It is the purpose of this invention to provide for warming the bit to a temperature which will prevent it from peeling the skin from the animal's mouth when inserted by the driver. The idea is to attach a support and guard to an ordinary lantern, to suspend the bridle thereon with the bit resting on the chimney cap, and if the driver will place the bridles on the lantern when he enters the stable they will be warmed to a comfortable temperature by the time he is ready to use them. The guard is designed to prevent scorching the leather should the bridle be left too long on the lantern.

Putting It To Good Use.

The conversation was overheard at a club:

"What are you cutting out of that paper?"

"An account of a robbery."

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Show it to my wife."

"Do you think it will make her any more careful?"

"No; that isn't the idea."

"Then what is it?"

"Why, it happens that the house was robbed while the whole family was at church."

"Say! What paper is that. I must get a copy."—Chicago Evening Post.

Not Longing for It.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," quoted the philosophical friend.

"Perhaps," admitted the prosaic man, "but I'm not hankering for that kind of sweetness."—Chicago Evening Post.

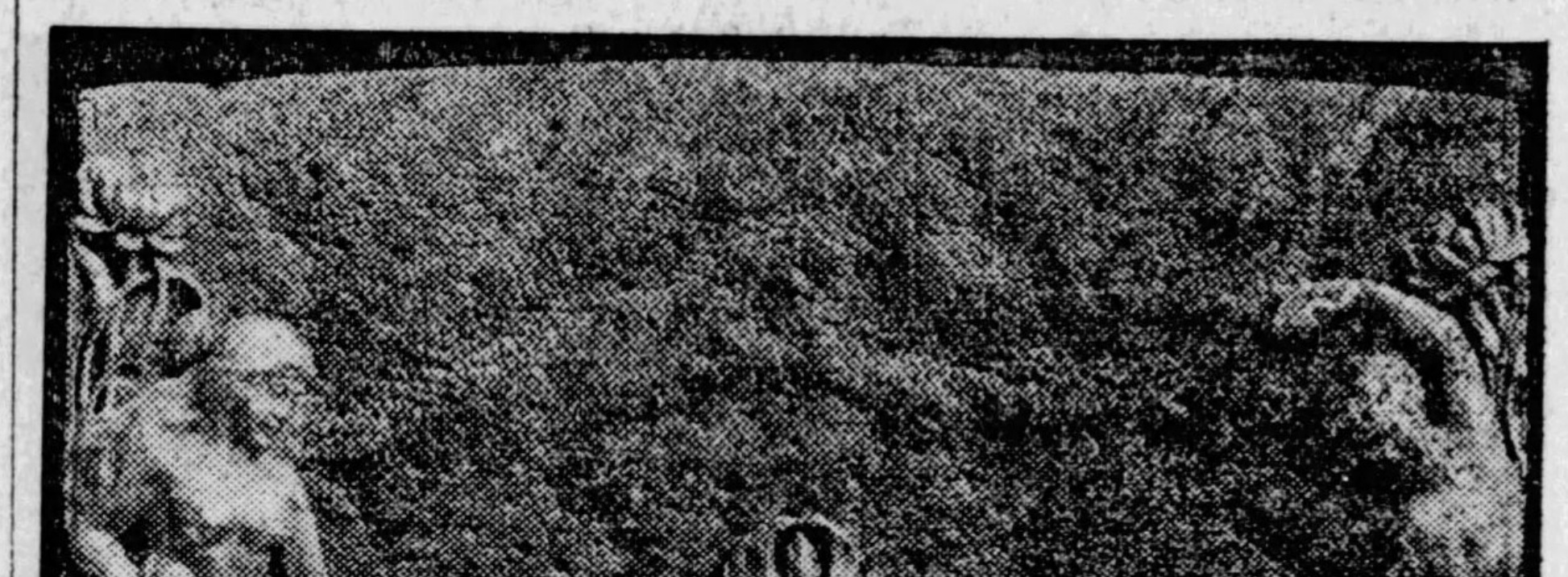
All He Asked.

"If you've got any coal to sell," said the dejected looking man, "I'd like to get a ton."

"Sure," replied the coal dealer, "what size?"

"Why, if it's at all possible, I'd like the 2,240-pound size that was in vogue before the strike."—Philadelphia Press.

Pocketbook of Elephant's Skin



Here is a novelty in pocketbooks. It is made of tanned elephant's skin, decorated with an odd design in rose gold. It is quite the latest cry in this sort of thing.

NEXT COMMANDER OF UNCLE SAM'S ARMY

Washington, Nov. 27.—Since the recent publication of the list of generals to be promoted to a higher grade, there is no doubt that Gen. S. B. M. Young will succeed Miles. Following as it did the announcement by General Corbin, the ranking general of the army under Miles, that he would waive his claim to succeed that general on his retirement in August next, it has been accepted as conclusive. General Young began his career as an enlisted man and has worked his way up to his present high place by merit. He will head the army for only six months, and will then be succeeded by General Corbin.

GREAT FEATS.

The conversation turned on big feet, when one of the company said he believed his pal Smith would take some beating in that line.

"I was out walking with Smith one day when he slipped down, with the soles of his boots pointing to a grocer's window. The grocer rushed out to inquire who was putting the shutters up."

"That's pretty fair," said a soldier who was present, "but a fellow in our company beat it hollow. After a sharp fight with the enemy we were obliged to retreat, when, on looking back, we saw one of our men standing upright on the field. The fact, was the poor fellow had such feet that he never fell down when he was shot."

"Well," said a horse dealer, who sat in the corner, "that's rather tall; but let me have a try. A fellow came down to our stables the other day in a hurry to hire a horse for a journey he was going on. 'I'll have that one,' he said, pointing to a horse in the yard. 'Why, there isn't a man in the world can ride that animal,' I said. 'He'll work in a cart or plough, but no one can stay on his back.' 'I'll try him anyway,' said the stranger, as he sprang into the saddle. I expected to see him pitched off, but the horse looked round, saw the man's feet and trotted quietly off. He thought he was between a pair of shafts."

The company considered that a feat of that sort could not be surpassed.—Tit-Bits.

WITTICISMS.

"One half of the world," I say to my wise friend, "doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Then," concludes my wise friend with an air of deliberation, "one half the world hasn't any neighbors."—Judge.

Rip! Rip! Rip!
Amputate! Saw!
Beef on the black eye.
Raw! Raw! Raw!
—Chicago Tribune.

"Is this the cracked wheat, Jane?"

"I dun know, mum. I ain't looked at it or teched it; an' if it's cracked, it was cracked afore I come here."—New York Observer.

Mistress (to new servant)—There are two things, Mary, about which I am very particular; they are truthfulness and obedience.

Mary—Yes'm; and when you tell me to say you're not in, when a person calls that you don't wish to see, which is it to be, mum—truthfulness or obedience?—London King.

Wabash—I wonder what makes Old Gotrox dress so shabbily?

Monroe—His pride, my boy.

Wabash—Why, how's that?

Monroe—He's afraid his customers will mistake him for one of his clerks.—Chicago News.

"My wife writes from Paris that she is sending me a present that is very pretty, very French and more ornamental than useful. She adds that though it is expensive, the duty will be light, and that she knows I shall like it very much. What can it be, I wonder?

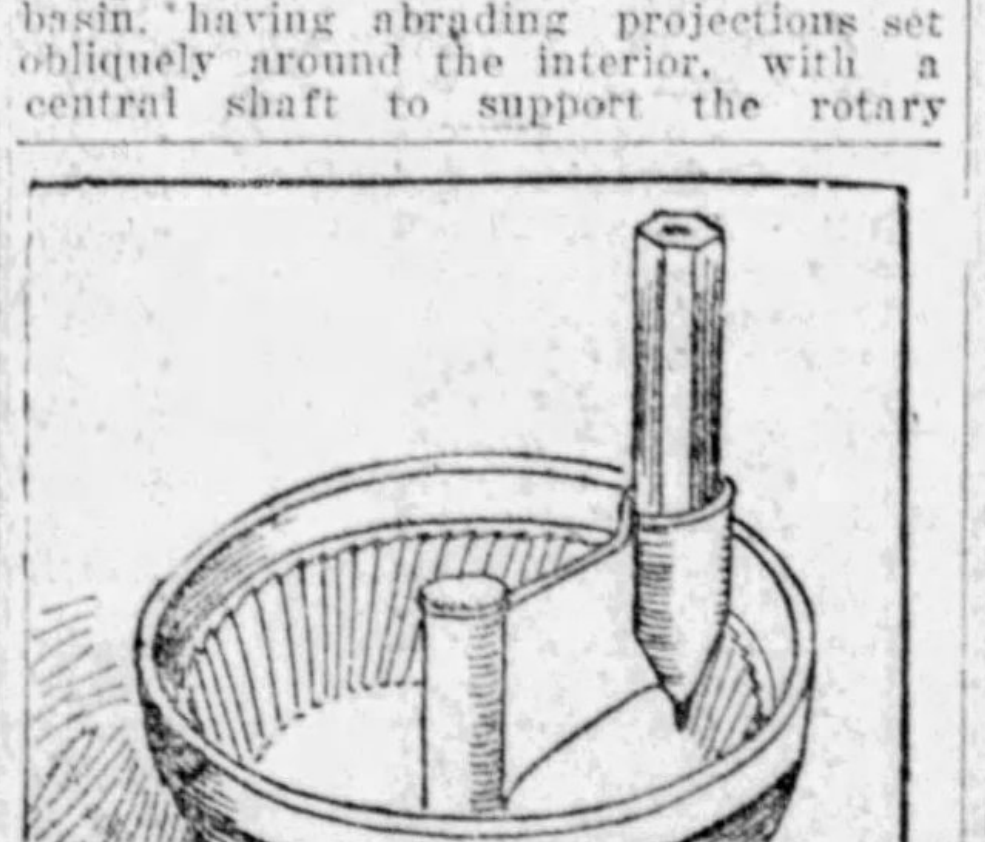
"From the description, I should say it was that French maid you told me about."—Town Topics.

Scotch Version.

The blue-eyed lass, Bo-Peep,
Lost ower muckle sheep,
And said, "Donal' can ye speer the noo
their tracks hence?"
"Dinna fash!" he said, "ye ken
That I've hid them 'yont the glen;
I'll show ye where, lass, gin ye gi'e me
saxpence."
—London Globe.

NOVELTY IN PENCIL SHARPENERS

In the majority of pencil sharpeners there is constant danger of twisting the pencil or the device itself just sufficiently to break the point when the work is nearly completed, no arrangement being provided to maintain either the pencil or the sharpener in a fixed position while in use. One special advantage of the new sharpener shown in the illustration is that it may be placed on a table, desk or other substantial support while the work is being done, and this feature, together with the rapidity with which it will do its work, should recommend it for general use. There is a small metal basin, having abrading projections set obliquely around the interior, with a central shaft to support the rotary socket in which the pencil is inserted. The outer surface of this socket is cut away sufficiently to expose one side of a pencil to the abrading surface, and by holding the pencil against rotation and swinging the socket around on its support every portion of the end of the pencil comes in contact with the abrasive surface. Only a few revolutions are necessary to do the work, and as all the shavings and dirt from the wood and graphite are caught in the bottom of the cup there is no dirt to clean up nor soiled fingers to wash.



Told the Exact Truth.

Mr. Douglass Grand, who was the principal witness for the crown at the remount trial at Ennis, tells a good story regarding the examination of one of the witnesses.

"Did you sell Major Studdert a horse?" asked the counsel.

"No, sorr," replied the witness.

"Did your father sell Major Studdert a horse?"

"No, sorr."

"Well, then, did your grandfather sell him a horse?"

"No, sorr."

"Did any member of your family sell Major Studdert anything?"

"Yes, sorr, I did," replied the witness.

"And what did you sell Major Studdert?"

"I sold him a mare," replied witness, to the chagrin of counsel and the delight of the court.—London Express.

Needless Alarm.

"I have sent for you," said the man of the house, "because these pipes need looking after. There's a leak somewhere, and a lot of gas is going to waste."

"M—no," replied the gas company's employe, meditatively. "Mebby there's a leak but there ain't any gas goin' to waste. You'll find it all down on the next account."—Tit-Bits.

CONFUSION OF DATES

How Alaska and the Philippines Keep Their Calendars.

Whereabouts—if there be a whereabouts at all—on the earth's surface is the place where the "day" may be considered to begin," and where the "date" consequently has to be changed? asks the Glasgow Evening Times.

A "day," of course, is a reality—it is the time occupied by the earth in making one rotation on its axeis. But as so defined every meridian on the earth's surface has a "day" of its own.

But it would be impossible to regulate human affairs upon the basis of each meridian having its own 'day;" it is a matter of necessity to reckon, according to the day of some selected station. Formerly each nation was wont to reckon time from a station of its own—whence came much confusion, affecting many questions. Nowadays, however, practically the whole world has agreed to take Greenwich as the selected station—to make it the general "first meridian," whence time and geographical longitude are alike reckoned. Well, 180 degrees east and 180 degrees west are identical meridians. It will be seen at once that it entirely depends upon whether you have reached it by proceeding eastward or by proceeding westward whether you reckon the day on this meridian Saturday or Friday.

And further, if coming eastward you continued your reckoning after you crossed the 180 degrees meridian you would find yourself calling Sunday morning that which those who were coming toward you from the west were calling Saturday morning; while the latter, after they had crossed the 180 degrees meridian in the course of the continuance of their journey would, did they likewise maintain unchanged their mode of reckoning, be calling Friday night that which you had just called Saturday night.

Thus, then, the Greenwich "day" begins at the 180 degrees east meridian. The "date," therefore, must change there, or otherwise intolerable confusion would result. Compromise, therefore, has as a necessary complement to the general agreement adopted the Greenwich "day," the using of the 180 degrees east meridian as the basis of the "date line" or line of boundary at which the date is changed. In traveling eastward the date is rectified by doubling the day, i. e., calling two successive days by the same name, while in traveling westward it is rectified by dropping a day out, i. e., passing at once, say from Saturday to Monday—in both cases the change being made at the 180 degrees meridian. In actual practice the arrangement is not quite so simple; practical requirements necessitate another compromise. Though it mostly traverses ocean, the 180 degrees meridian crosses land at a few points; and in order to avoid the confusion inevitable with a change of date on land, the actual date line is allowed to deviate somewhat from the true meridian line at certain points. The chief deviation is in the Bering straits, the date line being made to run along the center of the waterway, instead of being taken across Kamschatka, as it would do did it follow the actual meridian.

The date line recognized by the admiralty and by the United States navy are almost the same.

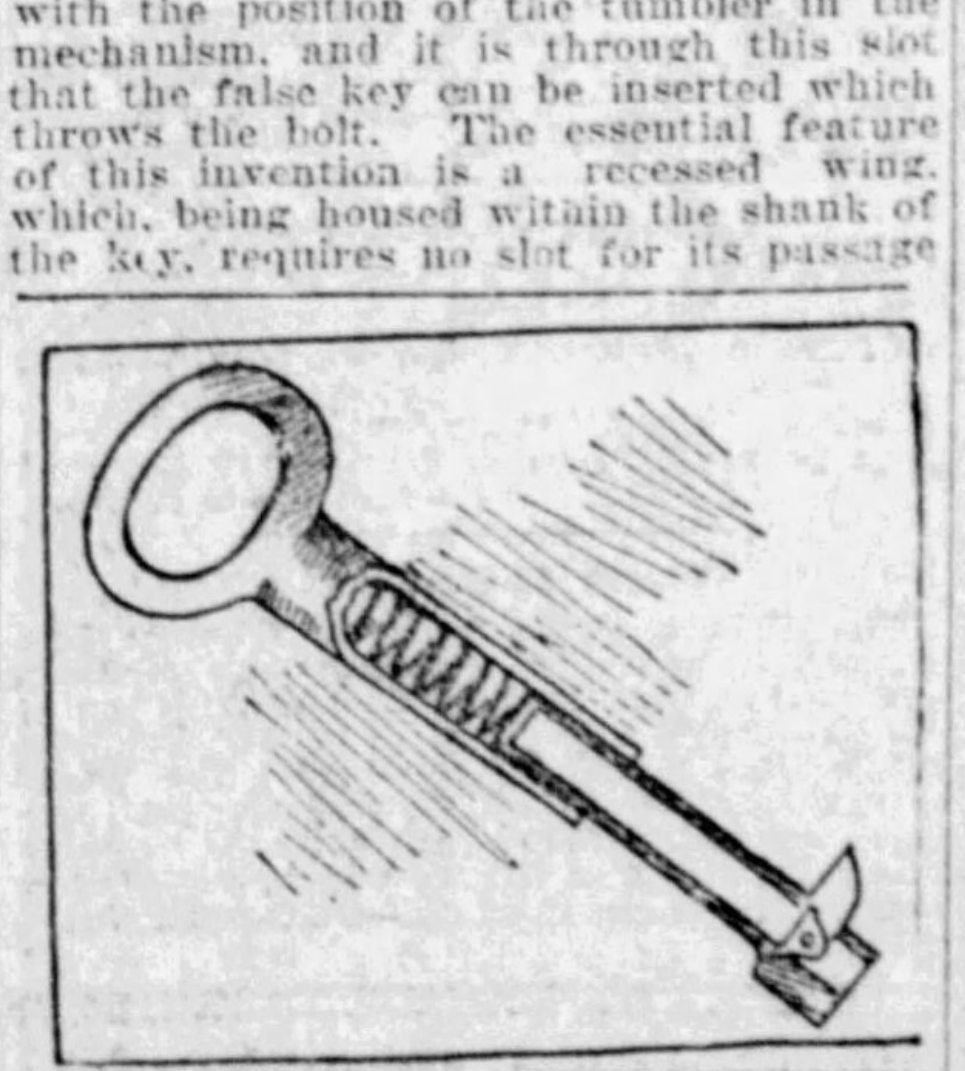
The meridian crosses an island of the Fiji group, and in consequence, were it not for a convenient deviation, its inhabitants might, if they cross, enjoy the puzzlement of passing from today into tomorrow, and returning from tomorrow into yesterday, and other experiences suitable to comic opera.

As a matter of fact, some queer things resulted in Alaska when it was Russian territory. For the Russians, having come by way of Siberia, had brought their own calendar with them; while the Canadians, who had come westward, had brought theirs. So on the frontier line it might be Sunday and church time for the Russians and Saturday and market day for their neighbors. In one town, with mixed population, a state of affairs existed involving possibilities thus described: "A Russian can at any time cross the border and spend yesterday with his friends, or an American can enter Russia (where he will find it tomorrow) and enjoy the New Year's dinner with his Russian neighbors, and return home in ample time to spend the old year with his family." Alaska, of course, now uses the American date.

In the Philippines the difficulty also made itself felt at one time, inasmuch as, while within the sphere of the Asiatic date, they used the American one, the Spaniards having first reached them from the American side. It thus happened that Luzon and Celebes though on the same meridian, employed opposite modes of recokoning. But in 1844 the archbishop of Manila ended the confusion by suppressing the 31st of December of that year, thus adopting the Asiatic dating from 1845.

PREVENTS PICKING A LOCK

The majority of locks which are designed to prevent a burglar from picking and unlocking them are of such a complicated nature that their cost is considerably more then that of the ordinary lock, with the consequence that the cheaper locks are used in many cases where the owner has cause to regret it afterward. In our picture is shown an English inventor's idea for cheapening the cost of a lock by using a special form of key. With the common lock there is a slot in the keyhole which corresponds with the position of the tumbler in the mechanism, and it is through this slot that the false key can be inserted which throws the bolt. The essential feature of this invention is a recessed wing, which, being housed within the shank of the key, requires no slot for its passage through the front plate of the lock, but which can be brought into action within the lock to provide an additional wing or projection to operate the tumblers. As there is only a very short slot projecting from one side of the circular opening in the front plate of the lock, it is almost impossible to insert anything through the plate which shall have a wing long enough to move the tumblers after it has once reached the interior of the lock. The only difference in cost of this lock over any ordinary pattern is the slight additional expense for the key.



Surface Appreciation.

Alice—"What do you do when Jack talks football to you?"

Julia—"Well, I try to look intelligent."—Detroit Free Press.

DOWN HOCKING

A STORY OF OHIOANS.

By S. S. KNABENSHUE.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Rosser, a young lawyer, tells the main portion of the story in the first person. He visited Doncaster, a town in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, on legal business. Here he met Darius Tallman, a wealthy elderly gentleman, with a homely philosophy, which he applied to every day events, and George Barnard, a bright newspaper man. The latter took Rosser to call upon the Smeads, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. The family consisted of Mrs. Smead, a widow; her daughter Bernice, a young lady, and her maiden sister, Miss Lavinia Beckett, a lady very popular with young and old. George Barnard is much impressed with Bernice. During the call of the young men at the Smead residence, Elsie Holland, living next door, and a close friend of Bernice, comes in, and Rosser at once falls in love with her. Elsie is a niece of Mr. Tallman.

Rosser is employed by Mr. Tallman to secure the right of way for another railway, which shall pierce the Hocking Valley coal fields, which were at that time monopolized by the Hocking & Ohio River railway. This work is to be done without letting it be known who were behind the project—Mr. Tallman and a number of moneyed associates at the state capital. Rosser, in the prosecution of his work, reaches Sterrett, a little mining town on the H. & O. R. railroad, and the first place he reached in the mining region. He found much discontent among the miners. The operators only mined coal when they had orders to fill; the railroad company could not always furnish cars enough when business was brisk, and as a result the men had work only a portion of the time. Rosser talked with operators, miners and railway men, and found each had arguments in his own behalf. Finally the miners throughout the region demanded an increase in the price paid for mining and the guarantee of a stated number of days' work each month per man. The operators refused, claiming it impossible to do so on account of the competition of the West Virginia and Pittsburg coal. The miners then struck. At a picnic party held on the Standing Rock, a sandstone bluff some 200 feet high, overlooking the town of Doncaster, George Barnard comes to an understanding with Bernice Smead. Before the party returns home Barnard receives an urgent telegram from Rosser at Sterrett, asking him to come on at once, as there is trouble.

Rosser was present at a conference between Mr. White, an operator, and a committee of three miners, in which White used strong language in refusing the strikers' demands. The committee turned to Rosser, who had heard the discussion, and asked his opinion. He replied that to judge from the presentation of the two sides, coal mining was unprofitable in that valley, and should be abandoned. The miners took offense at this. Later in the day a mob of strikers looted White's office, and Rosser's friends fearing that he would be roughly handled, insisted that he should remain in his room at the hotel.

When darkness fell a mob gathered, which attacked and set fire to the building which were the offices and mine store belonging to Mr. Morton. The train arrived at that juncture, bringing the sheriff and his posse, also George Bernard, who came in answer to Rosser's telegram. The sheriff and his men were endeavoring to disperse the mob, when a large amount of blasting powder in the store exploded, killing several and wounding a larger number, among whom was Barnard. Rosser took the latter on the morning train to Doncaster.

Mr. Henry Morton, a resident of Doncaster, was the owner of mines in the valley. He called a secret meeting in Columbus of all the large operators, where he broached the project of combining all the large mines into one company, thus controlling the industry in the Hocking Valley. Being a director of the Hocking & Ohio River railway, he assured the operators that the road would favor the project for business reasons. Those present agreed and appointed a committee to work out the details of the combination.

When a second meeting was held some days later the committee reported a plan of combination, which, after a spirited debate, was adopted. Just then one of the leading operators, Mr. James, arrived, with the astounding news that a majority of the stock of the Hocking & Ohio River railroad had been secured by the rival company of which Mr. Tallman was one of the leading spirits; that the new railway, on the right of way of which Rosser had been working, would be made a branch line, and that the main line would be at once extended to Lake Erie, thus giving a greatly extended market for Hocking Valley coal by boat to upper lake ports. Mr. James also had a proposition to purchase a controlling interest in the new combination of coal operators, so that the coal company and the railroad company would both be under the control of the same men. The coal operators submitted to this, as they could not hope to oppose it successfully. The coal company was organized; a committee from it met a committee of miners at Sterrett and settled the strike. The combination, by having all mining operations directed by one office, could cheapen the cost of management so as to give the men the increase in the rate per ton for mining coal, while the miners withdrew their demand for a given number of days' work per month.

The new company which obtained control of the Hocking & Ohio River road, and had also organized a separate company to operate the coal mines of the valley, fell into serious difficulty by the failure of Sprague & Kinney, the New York banking firm which was floating the securities of these companies. This involved Mr. Tallman and his business associates in difficulties, and it became a matter of doubt whether they could hold their control of the two companies. Philip Rosser, feeling there was doubt on this subject, went to Columbus, where he became acquainted with Mr. Pierce, managing editor of the Evening Fact, who made him a proposition to "promote" a company to take over 11,000 acres of land, suitable for a coffee plantation on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Southern Mexico. This Rosser accepted.

CHAPTER XV.

Mr. Tallman grew more worried day by day. He had borrowed large sums wherewith to purchase stock of the Hocking & Ohio Valley railway, as had the other members of the syndicate with which he was connected, in order to obtain control of a majority of the stock. For the later of these loans he had put up the earlier purchases of stock as security, and when the stock tumbled in market value, consequent upon the failure of Sprague & Kinney, the lenders had of course demanded additional security. He had therefore put up the remainder of the stock he held, and besides this had been obliged to furnish considerable additional security, for the market price of the stock was at least thirty points below the price he had paid.

Now, a new difficulty had arisen. A large sum of this borrowed money was speedily becoming due. If he could not meet this obligation when it became due, the stock hypothecated as security would be sacrificed at a heavy loss. His only recourse would be to borrow money on personal security. But the business world in Doncaster and Columbus knew the exact situation of affairs, and he met with curt refusals to make the necessary loans, except upon personal security—"three names"—and those of men whose financial standing would be an absolute guarantee of repayment of the loan when it should mature.

He was a considerable holder of real estate in Doncaster, as well as two or three valuable farms. His efforts, however, to borrow money, giving mortgages on his real estate, were failures.

"Look here, Tallman," said a Columbus capitalist to him when the matter was broached, "you really ought not to come to me with such a proposition. A man like myself has to take care of his interests and loans. Now I don't doubt your honesty and integrity, but the chances are, two to one, that when the time of repayment comes I should have to foreclose the mortgage. That is a most unpleasant thing to do; besides it would be six months or more at the very best before I could get my money out of it. I really can't do it; it's out of the question. You shouldn't ask me to."

"I'll give you 10 per cent for a six months' loan."

"I wouldn't take 12 per cent. at three months."

"Then you may go to the ——!" and Mr. Tallman, in his wrath, mentioned the name of an individual who is never referred to in polite society.

As a last resort he endeavored to have the loan extended by the bank from which he obtained it. The president of that institution was polite in his negative, but as firm as the eternal hills.

For the first time in his life Mr. Tallman realized the cruel truth of the aphorism that "capital is timid." Like many another aphorism, it is but a half truth; that is, it tells the truth from the point of view of the borrower, not the lender. From the lender's point of view it would read, "People do not loan money unless there is every reason to believe the debt will be paid at maturity, without trouble, and without the expense and delay of legal proceedings."

The first loan became due. It was not paid. The stock put up for security was sold to meet the obligation; but Mr. Tallman was several thousand dollars poorer as a result. Which is the same as saying that the stock sold for about that much less than he had paid for it when he purchased it.

Mr. Morton sat in his office with the same jubilant grin upon his face. "He can't stand that kind of thing very long," he mused. "I wonder when is the propitious time to step in and buy the rest of his holdings?"

It may be remarked here that the person who bought the stock was a mere figure-head; and that the stock itself spent the night after its sale in the vaults of Mr. Morton's bank.

In vain Mr. Tallman exerted himself in the breathing-space between this and the maturity of the next loan, to obtain the money to meet the latter obligation. He tried to sell some of his real estate; but everybody was distrustful. No one seemed to have the ready cash to invest in really first-class property. There was nothing strange in this condition of things. The general opinion was that Mr. Tallman would have to go to the wall, and that his real estate would be sold by the sheriff. This would mean that it would go for a sum smaller than the price he was willing to take—an unfortunate status, but which is of very common occurrence.

There was another source of ready cash left the involved man. That was, to sell the stock to be owned in the bank of which he was president. But this would not cover his holdings of Hocking & Ohio River stock. Besides this, there was nothing except the sale of the latter stock; and he could not dispose of it while it was hypothecated as security for a loan. All he could hope for was that, by the time the next loan became due, the stock would take an upward turn, and thus save him from loss.

That the depression in price was abnormal, was self-evident. That this was produced by manipulation was charged, but the situation favored a low price. It was simply this: A syndicate had, by a coup, gotten control of a majority of the stock of the railway. Then, wisely from a business point of view, when the strike troubles in the coal region were considered, they had organized a company, taken in all the mine-owners of the valley, and retained in their own hands a controlling interest. This involved the investment of an additional large amount of money. From a stock-dealing point of view, this was a hazardous proceeding, except in the very rare case that the syndicate had plenty of money behind them after their investments in the two companies were paid up.

This was not the case, however, as we know in the case of Mr. Tallman; and, like him, the other members of the syndicate had gone into the deal largely on borrowed capital. A man may be wealthy in real estate and other investments, and yet be caught up at a time when large sums in ready money are a desideratum; and this was exactly the condition of Mr. Tallman and his associates.

So it was evident to every man who was familiar with stocks that the ultimate control of the two corporations—the railway and the coal company—was trembling in the balance. The ultimate solvency of both was beyond question. But always the present conditions control the actions of men who are buying and selling stocks as a speculative venture; and the prices thus set control not only the speculative market, but the investment market as well. In point of fact, few men buy stock for investment unless the conditions surrounding the company are stable; and in the condition of these two companies the conditions were anything but stable. Though not an authoritative word had been spoken, it was perfectly plain to all who were in touch with conditions that the syndicate which had captured the control of the Hocking Valley & Ohio River road, and later had taken control of the coal mines in the valley, had made a mistake when they went into the latter deal, as the additional money they had to pay out made it problematical whether they could maintain their control. At any time was this possible and probable that large amounts of stock would be thrown upon the market, in such cases as that of Mr. Tallman; so none of the operators were willing to buy heavily when such an event might occur at any time and thus depress the market.

So, when the second of Mr. Tallman's loans became due and he was unable to meet it, the stock put up as security was put upon the market, which sagged, and another loss of many thousand dollars was scored against him.

The next day, when the old man, worn and haggard, came down to his office, he went through the side door into the bank, and then tried the door leading into the directors' room in the rear. To his surprise he found it locked.

"What's the matter here?" he demanded imperiously of a clerk standing near.

The young man, looking disturbed, replied: "I'm sure I don't know. Perhaps Mr. Walkup can tell."

"What's this, Walkup?" demanded Mr. Tallman of the cashier.

Mr. Walkup came bustling from his desk.

"Why, Mr. Tallman, there are some of the directors in there on some business matter—don't know what it is. They asked me to tell me anyone who came that they must not be disturbed."

The old man's face turned ashy gray. "I am a director of this bank and its president. There is no reason why I should be called to any meeting of the directors, is there?"

"Certainly not, Mr. Tallman," returned Mr. Walkup, glibly, but avoiding his chief's eye. "I don't know that it is a regular directors' meeting—just a cousultation, you see—ah—"

And the words died on his lips as the door was opened on the inside, and the vice-president of the institution appeared. His face wore a worried look.

"Ah, Mr. Tallman," said he, swinging wide the portal, and making way for his chief. "Come in. We were waiting—that is, we were expecting you to come."

Mr. Tallman entered the room, and the vice-president promptly closed the door behind him. All the directors were present, and from their sober countenances it was plain to be seen that some subject of the gravest importance was before them.

"Good morning, gentlemen," said Mr. Tallman, bowing gravely. "May I ask the purpose of a meeting of the board to which I have not been called?"

There was dead silence for a minute. "I am one of the directors"—a thin, spare man, with ferret eyes—spoke up. "And if no one else will speak, I will. We have come together to discuss the bank's interests as involved by your railroad deals."

Mr. Tallman straightened himself up, and tweaked his nose vigorously.

"I do not know that the bank's interests are at all involved in the deal. I don't owe the bank a dollar, do I?"

"No, I am glad to say not," responded the man, with a shrug.

"Then why should I be made a subject of discussion by the directors?"

"Because you are the president of this institution, and because you have recently lost very heavily, and we fear you stand to lose a great deal more. While the bank, I am glad to say, is not financially involved, your position as president causes its credit to be called into question."

"Well?" thundered Mr. Tallman.

"Well—ah—. In point of fact, Mr. Tallman," returned the other, "we have come to the conclusion—the unanimous conclusion—that, under the circumstances you should resign the presidency of this bank. And we were just on the point of signing a request—an unanimous request—that you tender your resignation, and that forthwith."

The old man swept his eyes around the circle of faces about the directors' table. Some met his gaze squarely but coldly; some evaded his glance. But he saw the opinion was unanimous.

"Well, gentlemen," he said, drawing himself up proudly, "will you kindly remain in session for five minutes? I will go to my office and let you hear from me in writing within that space of time."

CHAPTER XVI.

But I felt that I could not leave for Southern Mexico on a trip of indefinite duration, without a flying visit to Doncaster. I felt, as a matter of common courtesy, if nothing else, I must definitely end the rather intangible relations still existing between myself and Mr. Tallman; then I wished to say farewell to George Barnard and other friends I had made in that hospitable city, whose names do not appear in this narrative, because they have nothing to do with the story I have to tell. And, lastly, I wished to see Elsie Holland—but what I might have to say to her I felt must depend upon circumstances, and more especially upon the manner in which she received me.

I had but little time at my disposal; but one afternoon I threw aside a thousand and one things that pressed upon me, to make the trip. Among the things I laid aside were a score or two of letters relating to the coffee investment, and which needed immediate replies, consoling myself with the excuse that I could shunt them off on Mr. Pierce for answer, on the plea that I had not time to do the work. Then I took the afternoon train for Doncaster.

Dropping my valise at the hotel, I went at once to the office of Mr. Tallman. He was not there. The door was locked. I went into the bank and inquired his whereabouts.

"I'm sure I don't know, sir," replied the clerk glibly.

And to all further inquiries he was equally a know-nothing. Disgusted, I left the bank and went to call on George Barnard. He was still at the Smead residence, and I made my way thither. When I was ushered in Miss Lavinia greeted me with warmth, and took me to a cheery front room in the second story in which George was installed in a huge easy chair. He was highly pleased to see me.

"Where on earth have you been, Rosser? We had almost come to the conclusion that you had abandoned us and Doncaster as well. What are you doing? Tell me all about yourself."

"All in good time, old man. Just now I want to find Mr. Tallman. I called at his office to find it locked. Inquiry at the bank developed nothing. I was met with a 'don't know' that was positively chilling. Where is he, if you know? What has happened?"

George looked grave. "You have evidently not heard the latest developments, Rosser."

"I have heard nothing that relates to Mr. Tallman personally. Of course, I know that the failure of Sprague & Kinney has involved him in financial trouble, but that is all."

"He has just resigned his position as president of the bank today. And that is probably the reason you could find out nothing from the underlings at the bank."

"Why this resignation? Because of his financial involvements?"

"Certainly. I may tell you privately that the directors forced the resignation, because of his connection with the railway and coal deal. It is too bad. He is one of the best of men, and no one can regret more than I that he, at a time when he should be taking his ease after a busy life, should be so involved in this deal."

"What will be the end of it, George? Will he lose all?"

"No, I think not. But the old man is in a most trying situation. The trouble now is, lack of ready money. He has large holdings of real estate, but he can't turn it into cash without sacrificing more than he should. If I had the cash, I would turn it in to help the old man out; but I haven't—nor have you, nor any other of his real friends."

"I am distressed to hear you confirm my worst forebodings. I hoped the worst would not come. But where can I find Mr. Tallman?"

"I think he is at home. But I have tried to get him by telephone, only to be told—evidently by a servant—that he is not there, and they do not know where he is."

I gasped in alarm. "You do not dream that—"

George smiled sadly. "No, no, old man; Mr. Tallman is a man who can meet adverse fate grandly. There is no fear that he will play the moral coward, and do himself personal harm—which is what I suppose you mean, but which I do not want you to put into words. No, no, he is too good, too honest a man to take advantage of the only recourse left a coward. Don't try to find him tonight. Let him wrestle with untoward fate alone. You certainly are not in such a hurry that you can not wait until the night shall bring counsel, and the morning bring hope to the old man? Sit down and tell me where you have been, what you have been doing and what your plans are for the future? For it is plain, at least to me, that the syndicate which bought the Hocking & Ohio River road, and promoted the Coal Mine company, must go to the wall—that the property will all pass into other hands—and that—"

"Certainly, George," I interrupted. "All that is plain, and has been certain in my mind since I left Doncaster. I am powerless to do anything to mend the situation; all my hopes of the future in connection with this railroad have been abandoned. In fact, I have come to bid you farewell for a time, for I am on the eve of departure for Mexico."

When I detailed the circumstances of the coffee plantation scheme, and left George, declining his pressing invitation to stay for dinner, I had two reasons for this. First, I wanted time to think what I should say to Elsie Holland, upon whom I had determined to call in the evening; and, second, I did not wish to leave the Smead residence for a call next door.

So I returned to the hotel, ate my dinner, smoked a cigar in the lobby, chatting with this or that chance acquaintance. Then I went up to my room, lighted a fresh cigar, and threw myself back into an easy chair to think out what I should say to Elsie later.

How many a young man has set himself the absurd task of determining beforehand the course of a conversation he contemplated with the girl of his affections! And was there ever one who found that the course of the actual conversation could be mapped out? Certainly not! For a conversation requires two persons; and the party of the second part must of necessity have an equal share in the proceedings. Hence it follows that it will not proceed on the lines laid out, and that all the preliminary dreaming is simply wasted.

What were the circumstances? I was a young man without financial prospects certain enough to ask a girl to be my wife. Elsie's father was, I feared, more or less involved in the trouble that had come to her uncle, Mr. Tallman. For us to engage ourselves would be folly, even were she agreeable to the proposition—and of this I had not the smallest idea.

So, with the fatuity of youth, I mapped out an ideal conversation, whose ending was most satisfactory to my hopes, of course; and at the proper time I left the hotel to call upon the young lady. Before leaving Columbus I had told Mr. Pierce that I was going to Doncaster, and that I could be reached by mail or wire at the hotel, in case any exigency arose. As I went through the office I stepped to the desk and said to the night clerk:

"Mr. Carr, if any message arrives for me, that needs immediate attention, I shal be at Mr. Holland's."

"Very well, Mr. Rosser," he returned, bowing a cordial assent.

Arriving at the Holland residence—how I blessed my fate that the evening was cloudy, and that I could not be recognized by any one who might happen to be at the windows of the Smead residence next door! I sent in my card to Miss Elsie, and was received by her alone, as I had hoped.

But her glorious eyes were dim, her pretty face was pale, her air betrayed trouble. Yet I had no reason to complain of the cordiality of my greeting.

Somehow the conversation I had so carefully planned did not fit into the conditions. I could not bring matter around to the starting-point I had laid out. After some guarded questions, I found that the distress whose marks were so plainly in evidence in her face was because of the troubles of her uncle.

"And to think," she said, her grief plainly evident, "that dear Uncle Darius should fall into the hands of stock sharks!"

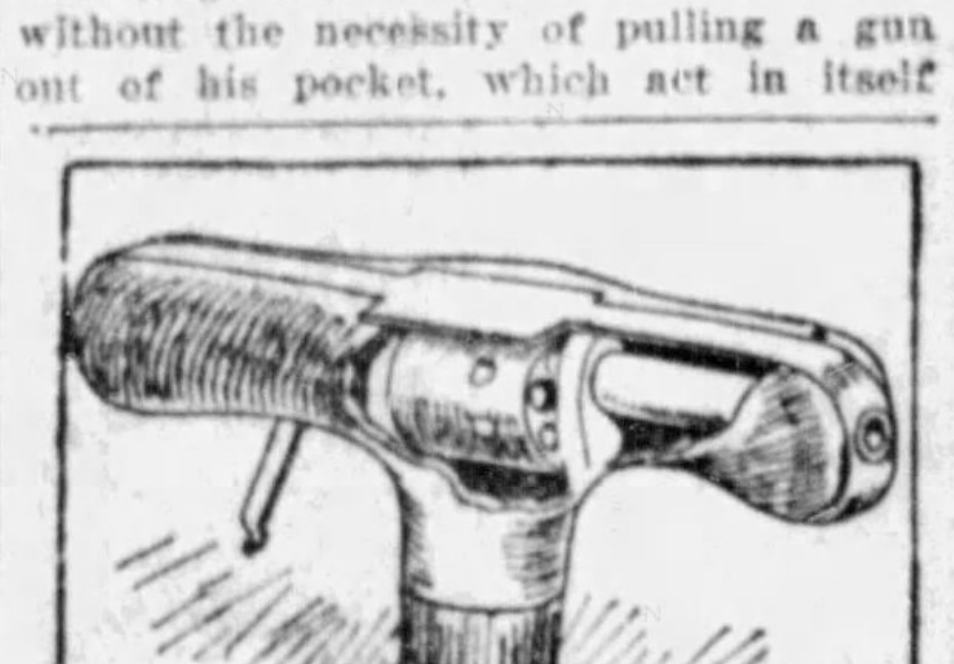
It was evident that she had a different version of the trouble than the plain facts of the case. All her sympathy was for a guileless old man, made the prey of stock speculators!

Somehow the fact gave me courage. At the same time, it drove out of my mind my carefully-planned conversation.

To Be Continued.

A NEW GERMAN REVOLVER-CANE

Not a few men, upon a little study of the revolver-cane illustrated in the accompanying drawing, will conjure up the pleasure of meeting a burglar with the knowledge that he could cover the thief without the necessity of pulling a gun out of his pocket, which act in itself would be sure to call forth the robber's fire. With this weapon it is not impossible for a man to defend himself against a highwayman successfully, even if the latter has the drop on him, for a shot can be discharged with hardly a movement of the hand that is perceptible to the eye, speeding to its mark before the opponent has time to grasp the situation and return the fire. The cane designed to contain this weapon is but little different in pattern from those in everyday use on the street, and there is nothing but the small orifice at the end of the barrel to indicate to the casual observer that he is in proximity to a gun. The interior mechanism differs but slightly from that of the revolver, and in place of the trigger a section of the metallic shell or casing is cut out and a lever inserted which conforms to the shape of the casing when folded, but connects directly with the firing pin and cylinder mechanism when dropped into the position shown in the picture. If the cane is then grasped beneath the head and gripped by partially closing the hand the trigger will swing forward to the point where the internal spring bolt is released and descends on the firing pin.



About Twenty Years From Now.

It was high noon in the palatial offices of the Hot Air and Cold Air Trust Operator Number One.

The great man himself had just come in and, after carefully drawing his day's profits from the safe, sat reading his morning's mail.

A messenger approached.

"Sir, there's a man outside to see you."

"Who is he?"

"The President of the United States."

The great personage frowned.

"That fellow," he said ominously, "has been hanging around here for a week. Tell him to be off. I have nothing for him!"—Life.

The Craft of the Story Writer

Elizabeth Ayres.

The one whose trade is fiction writing finds in the things of daily life he witnesses, material lying to his hand that may be wrought into stories. For him there are "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones," and unending romance in the ceaseless shifting of the drama of the streets. All is grist that comes to his mill.

* * * * * *

It was one of those glorious days in the fall when summer seemed to have turned back to smile on the earth once more that I chanced to be walking with a professional story writer. He was a delightful companion, though intimacy was impossible, with his inturned, elusive nature. It is the romancer's royal prerogative, this mental reservation that admits one into the vestibule of his thoughts, but guards the entrance to their innermost chamber with the mark "no trespassing."

Well, as it happened, this man with whom I was walking, sometimes beguiled the way with story telling, forgetting with prodigal recklessness, to reserve his material for professional purposes. Our path led through one of the business sections of the city, and presently we arrived at a corner where three streets intersected. Facing us was an old, dilapidated dwelling, apparently closed and unoccupied, and bearing the sign "for sale." It stood a little way back from the sidewalk, its uncurtained windows seeming to gaze with sightless, despairing eyes, on the rushing panorama of traffic. High buildings crowded it on either side, and in the space thus formed an old man had established a "stand" stocked with the merchandise favored by the pavement confectioner.

He was not a particularly interesting looking old man. His clothing was shabby, and much out-door living had brought into his cheeks and nose the red of withered apples. When we came upon him he was cracking hickory nuts and putting them into small paper bags, which, so fast as they were filled, he placed in a row on his counter, leaving enough of their contents exposed to attract possible purchasers. We fell before the temptation, and, after a short conversation with the vendor, provided ourselves individually with a bag of the fresh nuts and continued our walk, munching in content and leaving a trail of empty shells.

"One would scarcely apply a tragic history to that old man," my companion said thoughtfully, breaking a silence of several moments duration.

Having learned by experience that a speechless listener was his best inspiration, I did not answer.

"We people who make romance our trade learn strange things about those we encounter, even when it is but a passing association," he continued. "That old man was once a prominent personage here when the city was young. He was a leader in politics, a figure in the business world and in the fashionable society of his time. Shortly before the civil war a commercial enterprise necessitated a journey to New Orleans. He was absent for some months, and when he returned he brought with him a wife. She was a dusky, richly-colored Creole, resembling a tropical flower in its bloom, and with about as much knowledge of the practical side of life. He took her from the idle, languorous, luxurious existence of the south in ante-bellum days and attempted to transplant her to the alien soil of a crude, unfinished, struggling town of the middle west. The marriage was a sudden madness on his part. He met the Creole at a ball and he wanted her. With him to want was to have, and so, like another Lochinvar from out of the west, he swept her off her feet and carried her away. He made a mistake.

"Their home was in the old house we have just passed. Then it was considered a handsome residence, and from its front windows there was an unobstructed view of the river's sweep. That was before the river bank had been desecrated by modern improvements. He brought his wife here in the late spring. The summer was long and hot, like a summer of the south. The life the Creole had known all of her days went on without interruption.

"When the winds of autumn began to cut pipingly across the land there came a change. The southerner seemed to shrink and shrivel before the blast, like the flowers the frost laid low in the night. She begged to return to her home in New Orleans for the winter. He was not ready to let her go and refused. That was his second mistake. He sent away the black mammy who had been with the Creole from her birth, and tried to make of the hothouse orchid a hard-working housewife like the women of his acquaintance. That was his third and greatest mistake.

"She struggled bravely with her unaccustomed and uncongenial duties, uncomplaining and still—always so still—with the look of a wounded deer in her dark, soft eyes. One morning on the edge of winter she was missing. They found her at nightfall lying, face downward, among the frost-browned reeds and rushes in the yellow, shallow waters of the river where it lapped sluggishly upon the shore.

"The man went down hill after he lost his wife. He let go his hold on respectability, and drink took the place of blood in his veins. At last he sold the remnants of his property and disappeared. When the rebel guns were turned on Fort Sumter, he enlisted in the army and fought against the south through the war. Rumors came of his reckless bravery. When the conflict was over he dropped out of sight again.

The house that had once been his, gradually followed the fortunes of its former owner until it became as you see it now. A year or two ago the man returned, old and worn, and, with the stoicism of age, seemingly careless of the sorrows of the past. He has permission to live in the dismantled dwelling until it is sold. As you know, we have contributed to his support today.

"It needs a big, black background of experience and sorrow to get a perspective on that tragedy," he concluded abruptly.

He had spoken in brief sentences with a total lack of emotionality, but I saw it all, sharply silhouetted against the canvas of my mind. A shadow crept across the sun, and the wind, as it sung through the overhead network of electric wires, sounded like mourning.

"How little we can tell what lies back of the people we meet and pass," I said at length, with a sigh.

My friend turned and looked at me, the cloud of absorbed thought clearing from his eyes. A twinkle dawned and danced like a star in their depths.

"Don't waste any sympathy," he advised cheerily. I remembered his craft.

"Was all that tale of woe generated at the back of your head?" I demanded in wrath.

"Pure imagination," he declared, and laughed with a delight that seemed unholy in the face of my over-wrought feelings. And then he added by way of apology: "There are stranger things in life than have ever been written. It might have happened."

"But it did not," I stated grimly.

"No," he admitted, "it did not, so far as I know."

To me, the scene that had unwound such a coil of imagination was simply a vacant house, going to ruin, with an ordinary old man presiding over a fruit and candy stand in the foreground.

To him, it was a stage set for the play of a sombre tragedy.

Queer people, these story writers.

Satisfied.

The angular passenger stuck her head through the car window.

"Why," she asked the men on the station platform, "did you speak just now of that singular looking machine as 'she?'"

"Because, ma'am," replied the man on the platform, "it's a mail catcher."

And she took her head in again.—Chicago Tribune.

That Gold Spoon.

There are some men who seem to be favorites of fortune. They are industrious, cheerful workers, full to overflowing of the energy of splendid health, and success seems fairly to drop into their hands. It is of such as these that the less hardy and less successful man says enviously, "That fellow was born with a gold spoon in his mouth." And yet on analysis it will be found that this success is largely due to splendid health, the endowment of a healthy mother.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives the mother health to give her child. It cures nervousness, nausea and sleeplessness. It makes the body comfortable and the mind content. It gives physical vigor and muscular elasticity so that the baby's advent is practically painless.

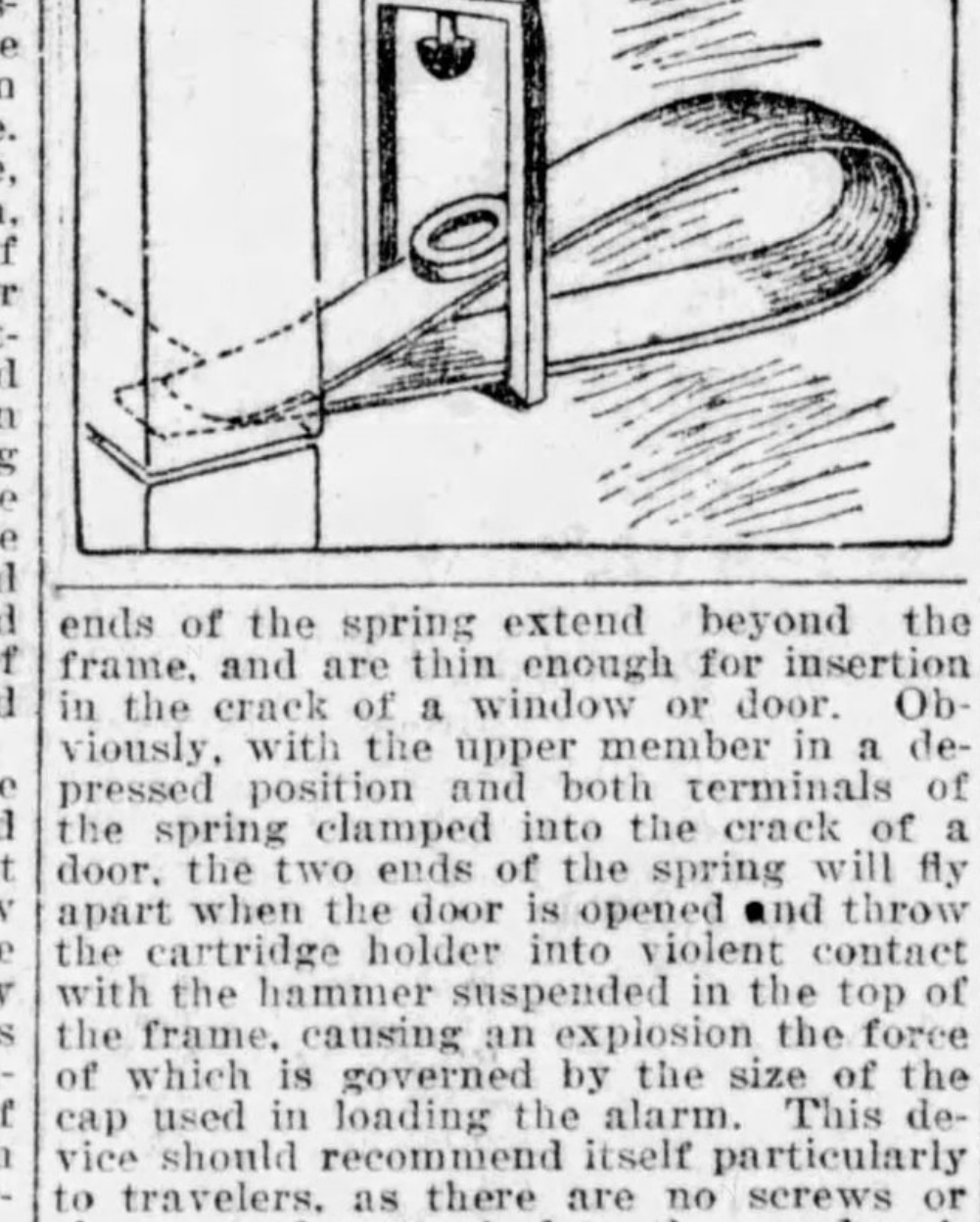
"I will endeavor to tell you of the many benefits I have derived from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. B. E. Robertson, of Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kans. "In the fall of 1899 I was expecting to become a mother and suffered terribly with pains in the back of head; in fact I ached all over. Suffered with awful bearing-down pains; I was threatened for weeks with mishap. A lady friend told me to use Dr. Pierce's medicines. She had taken them and felt like a new woman. I began using the 'Favorite Prescription' and took four bottles before my baby came and two afterwards. I suffered almost death with my other two children, but hardly realized that I was sick when this baby was born and she weighed twelve and one-quarter pounds. She is now eleven months old and has never known an hour's sickness; at present she weighs thirty-seven pounds. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, and sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

DETONATING BURGLAR ALARM

When the burglar gives up his habit of entering houses at night and making way with whatever he can lay his hands on perhaps the inventors will stop devising burglar alarms, but at present the supply of new ideas seems far from being exhausted. Here is one for which the inventor claims simplicity, durability, cheapness and capacity for ready application to any window or door. It comprises a leaf spring of considerable expanding force, the lower half of which is firmly secured to a vertical rectangular frame. The upper half of the spring carries a small cup for the insertion of a cartridge or percussion cap. The two ends of the spring extend beyond the frame, and are thin enough for insertion in the crack of a window or door. Obviously, with the upper member in a depressed position and both terminals of the spring clamped into the crack of a door, the two ends of the spring will fly apart when the door is opened and throw the cartridge holder into violent contact with the hammer suspended in the top of the frame, causing an explosion the force of which is governed by the size of the cap used in loading the alarm. This device should recommend itself particularly to travelers, as there are no screws or clamps to be attached to the woodwork to put the alarm into operative position.



BURGLAR AT THE M'SWATS'

Mr. Billiger McSwat awoke the other morning to the knowledge that his home had been entered in the night by some unauthorized person and a portion of his portable wealth removed, says the Chicago Tribune.

The burglar had effected an entrance through the bedroom window and escaped through a rear window.

In one of the pockets of Mr. McSwat's trousers there was the sum of $4, more or less, in silver.

This the burglar had taken.

In another pocket there were a few one-cent pieces.

These, in a spirit of humor rare among operators in his line of business, he had ranged in a row along the sill of the window through which he made his exit, and left them there.

The trousers he had dropped on the stairway.

Having ascertained the extent of his loss, Mr. McSwat went upstairs again and aroused his wife.

"Lobelia," he said, "the house was robbed by a burglar last night."

"What did he take?" she breathlessly inquired, sitting up in bed.

"Nothing, so far as I can see, except a little money I left in my trousers. He took all of it but five pennies."

"It's a wonder you don't accuse me of doing it," retorted Mrs. McSwat, lying down again.

"No, Lobelia," he said. "I know it wasn't you. You would have taken the pennies, too."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A Multiplication-Addition Table.

The following table was worked out by a Harvard professor. It is interesting to look at, but one is thankful that it is not included among the multiplication tables:

1 time 9 plus 2 equals 11.
12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111.
123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1111.
1234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11111.
12345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111111.
123456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1111111.
1234567 times 9 plus 8 equals 11111111.
12345678 times 9 plus 9 equals 111111111.
1 time 8 plus 1 equals 9.
12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98.
123 times 8 plus 3 equals 987.
1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876.
12345 times 8 plus 5 equals 98765.
123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654.
1234567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9876543.
12345678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98765432.
123456789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321.

Perils of the Deep.

"He crossed the Atlantic 26 times, an' never got drowned but wanst."

"Indade. An' which one of his trips was drownded on?"

"Oi'm not sure, but I think it was the twinty-sivinth."

"He was lucky. Many a man would have wint to the bottom on his first v'yage instead of waiting till his last."

"Right ye are. More people are drownded by water than by railroad wrecks."

"It's a fatal death, begorra."—Kansas City Journal.

The Kindly Sinners.

If only kindly sinners
Could rule this world's affairs,
We'd sit at better dinners
And spend less time at prayers;
And at life's sparkling banquet
We'd drown corroding cares,
If only kindly sinners
Could rule this world's affairs.
—James King Duffy in New York News.

BERNHARDT'S BIRTHPLACE

Her Mother a German Jewess—Born in Paris.

That old controversy as to the place of origin of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, having been recently revived in Germany, is being continued in Paris. It was stated in a paper of the Teutonic fatherland that the splendid actress who has so ably interpreted the work of the great French dramatists, and who has helped to make the name of France famous all the world over, was born of German parents, on the banks of the Oder or thereabouts, and that her father was in the livery stable or horse dealing line of business. These assertions have caused nothing short of a sensation here, and in consequence researches are being made with a view to ascertaining, if possible, how much truth there may be in them. So far the inquirers have obtained no information as to Sarah Bernhardt's origin beyond what she has herself furnished. That is tolerably well known to everybody who follows the careers of celebrities. Ten years back, when the same old controversy was started, and when several places were made to contend for the honor of being her birthplace, this actress stated that she was born in Paris, that she spent part of her youth with her grandfather in Amsterdam, and that she was educated in a nunnery near Versailles. In a special book of biography the actress is set down as Rosine Bernhardt, called Sarah, daughter of a Havre lawyer, her mother being a Berlin Jewess. She is also stated to have been born in Paris on October 12, 1844, and to have gone to Havre on the death of her father to receive a legacy of £800 which he left her in his will on the condition that she married at the age of twenty-one.

So far the special biographer. Now comes M. Felicien Champsaur, a fairly well-known writer, who stated some years ago that the actress has a good deal of the Bohemian in her; that her mother was a remarkably beautiful Dutchwoman, who left Amsterdam for Paris, where she arrived without a penny in her pocket. In France the mother met a man who became the father of the actress, and who had the child baptized as a Catholic, and sent her, when she grew older, to the Convent of Grand Champs, near Versailles, where she remained until she was fifteen. Mme. Bernhardt recently related some incidents of her convent career. She had to take the part of a leading angel in a religious play. She says:

When the curtain fell on the last act I was called to see Mgr. Sibour, the prelate who was murdered in January, 1857. I was triumphant. I was then a weak girl, but interesting and pretty, I am told. "What is your name, my child?" asked the archbishop. "Sarah," I replied. "We must have that named changed," remarked the prelate, smiling. "Yes," intervened the mother superior, "her father wants her to be baptized, and to be called Henriette. Her conversion will take place in a month."

From all this it is deduced that Mme. Bernhardt's father was not a German Protestant, but a French Catholic.

Investigators as to the mystery of the origin of the great actress have next turned to the registers of the Conservatoire, where she went on leaving the convent. There she appears as Rosine Bernardt—with no "h" in the name—born at No. 5 Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine, Paris, on October 22, 1844, daughter of Dame Julie Bernardt, native of Berlin, aged 23 years, modiste, at 22 Rue de la Michodiere. This is all that can be gleaned from the Conservatoire registers, and it is stated that Mme. Bernhardt's birth certificate at the mayor's office of the Sixth district was destroyed, with other papers, during the Commune, and that no copy of it exists in the archives of the Seine. It is now hoped that the actress herself will deign one of these days to establish thoroughly her claim to French nationality and to dispose forever of the affirmations made about her alleged foreign origin by Dutchmen and Germans.—Paris Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

A LA FRANCAISE.

"Ah, Francois, I die with grief. Marie laughs me to scorn for a drunken cabman who drinks his absinthe from a mug."

"Courage, Eugene. It is the way of the world."

"Ah, is it not cruel—this world—cruel and cold? Life is not worth living, Francois."

"Let us end it then, Eugene."

"With rapture. Ah, Francois, there is not another brain like thine in all France. We shall die in each other's arms."

"But I have only one arm!"

"Mon Dieu! Foiled! What shall we do?"

"Live, Eugene! Live and become famous."

"Grand! Glorious! But how?"

"We shall assassinate President Loubet."

"Stupid me, not to think of it before! Let us prepare the bomb at once. Already I see my name and picture in the papers, and hear my name ringing around the world."

"To work, then! If we delay, somebody else may kill him first."

"Allons! But stay, Francois! Hast thought of the wife and children?"

"Sacre bleu! Oh, my poor conscience! It kills me with its stings."

"Let us bow our heads in thanks, Francois, that we have escaped the widow's curse and orphan's moan."

"Ah, Eugene, think how they must suffer while he lives, for daily is his life plotted against. I weep for them. I would drown myself in tears to succor them."

"I too, am damned with grief. Come! Let us to the florist. We will send them flowers—heartease, balsam and immortelles—they will help to soothe the afflicted ones."

"I come, Eugene, I come!"—Kansas City Independent.

Bad for the Eyes.

"It is a big mistake to have your face packed in hot towels in a barber shop," said an eye specialist the other day. "It is very bad for the eyes. The towels, steaming with heat, are packed about the face in such a way that inevitably they cover the eyes, and there they remain for several minutes, drawing the blood to the tender vessels of the eye and swelling them. The hot pack feels good to the face, and undoubtedly helps to steam out the skin, but the benefit derived in that direction is more than offset by the damage done the eyes."—Washington Star.

In Boston.

Mother—"Where are you going, daughter?"

Daughter—"To the optirectangulist's to be measured for a new pair of spectacles, mamma, dear."—Chicago News.

COFFEE DID IT.

Put a Man Out of the Race.

Coffee serves some people in a most atrocious manner.

"I was a veritable coffee fiend, until finally my stomach rebelled at the treatment and failed to work," writes a gentleman from New York.

"I had dyspepsia in its worst form; blind, staggering headaches with vertigo about a half hour after each time I ate, and I finally grew so weak and became so thin that my mother advised me to stop coffee and try Postum Food Coffee.

I did not like it at first, but after experimenting in making it, Mother soon got it just right, and I then liked it better than coffee.

I soon noticed my billiousness stopped and I lost the trembling effect on my nerves; Postum did not stimulate me but seemed to exhilarate. I gradually regained my wonted good health; my old appetite returned, and today I am well—dyspepsia, headache and vertigo all gone, and Postum did it.

When I began its use, I had been troubled for two years with all kinds of stomach trouble. I became a veritable walking apothecary shop, but I have not taken a dose of medicine since I commenced using Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cure all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

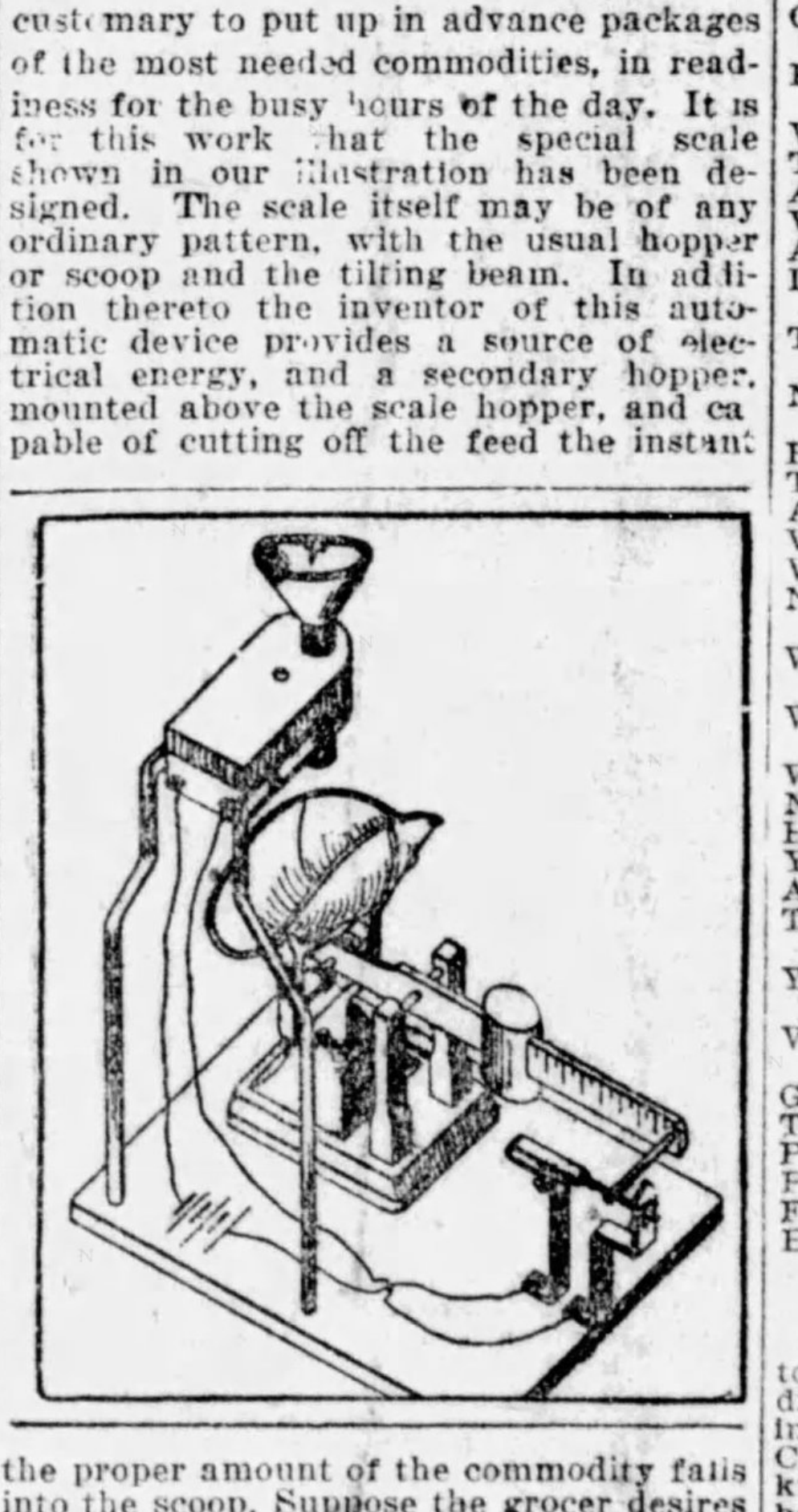
The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and today I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure, and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING SCALE

Quick service in a grocery store has come to be looked for and demanded just as much as in any other line of business, and in furtherance of this demand it is customary to put up in advance packages of the most needed commodities, in readiness for the busy hours of the day. It is for this work that the special scale shown in our illustration has been designed. The scale itself may be of any ordinary pattern, with the usual hopper or scoop and the tilting beam. In addition thereto the inventor of this automatic device provides a source of electrical energy, and a secondary hopper, mounted above the scale hopper, and capable of cutting off the feed the instant the proper amount of the commodity falls into the scoop. Suppose the grocer desires to put up pound packages of coffee. He places the counterpoise weight on the pound notch on the beam, tilting the latter down and disconnecting the two contact points which close the electric circuit. The coffee is placed in the hopper above the scoop and immediately begins to run into the scale. When the proper quantity has fallen the beam tilts upward, permitting the spring contact bar to rise and form the connection with the opposite member of the circuit closer. This transmits the current directly to a magnet in the feeding hopper and closes a gate, shutting off the supply instantly. The device can be attached to any ordinary scale, and should save its cost very quickly in time and prevention of overweights.



Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

GLEANINGS.

The Pegusas club, a constellation of Philadelphia literary lights, has tried to solve a momentous question. The theme for discussion was "How Would Poe, Pope, Swinburne and Whitman Have Written 'Jack and Jill.'"

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has laid aside "Watson's Annals," and the medical reports, and after careful consideration is convinced that Swinburne would have hit off "Jack and Jill" after this fashion:

There lived a Jack in the days of old
By the foot of a green and gracious hill;
And in all the ken of that lover bold
There shone no woman so fair as Jill.
Together they climbed to the summit fair,
And, kissing her then on her eyes and hair,
Together they fell; alas! Jack; alack, Jill.

Poe, he thinks, would have handled the subject thus:

Once upon morning cheery
Little Jack was rather leary,
While, with Jill, he lugged a bucket
Full of water on a hill.
Suddenly they stopped their sipping,
On account of young's Jack tripping;
Down he went then, slipping, slipping—
Spilled the water—got a chill.

Reginald Wright Kauffmann, author of "The Things That Are Caesar's," etc., is morally certain that Whitman could not have regarded "Jack and Jill" in any other light than this:

Sing then of Jill!
Of Jill, the fleet-limbed daughter of the miller;
Splendid, dark-eyed, supple—
Divine, too, even as you are and I, Walt, am divine.
Aye, and of Jack, too!
He, the bold urchin, filling
His pail with water from the spring,
Had eyes for her only—eyes
Only for the maiden
At his side—and none
For the little banana
Peel in his path.
Alas! he fell!
And what of Jill? She fell also!

Harrison S. Morris, editor of Lippincott's Magazine, believes that Pope would have spun a web of delicious uncertainty about the epic—not so thick a veil perhaps as Browning would have deemed essential to good poetry, but just thick enough to make people guess what he meant, as follows:

Forsaking Chloris in the woodland shade,
Jack erstwhile sought another, fairer maid,
One Jill, who lingered by a bubbling stream
Upon a hilltop, many-flowered queen,
Jill bade him fill for her a rustic pail,
And then together they would seek the vale.
He filled, they started—sad the tale to tell!—
Half-way descended, down the rest they fell.

The Role of Life.

Rodney—"Will Sidney succeed as an actor?"

Dabney—"I think so; he's been pretending to be somebody ever since I've known him."—Detroit Free Press.

Whittier's Elegy on a Dead Ichneumon.

(A living ichneumon was brought to Haverhill in 1830 and was kept on exhibition by its owner until it succumbed to the New England climate. In the autumn of that year Whittier accompanied three young ladies to see the animal, but found only its grave on the shore of the Merrimac river. The ladies called upon the young poet to embalm it in verse; he wrote for them this elegy, which has never before been printed. * * * S. Pickard in the Independent.)

Stranger! they have made thy grave
By the darkly flowing river;
But the washing of its wave
Shall disturb thee never!
Nor its autumn tides which run
Turbid to the rising sun,
Nor in harsh and hollow thunder,
When its fetters burst asunder,
And its winter ice is sweeping
Onward to the ocean's keeping.

Sleeper! thou canst rest as calm
As beside thine own dark stream,
In the shadow of the palm,
Or the whites and gleam!
Though thy grave be never hid
By the o'ershadowing pyramid,
Frowning o'er the desert sand,
Like no work of mortal hand,
Telling aye the same proud story,
Of the old Egyptian glory!

Wanderer! would that we might know
Something of thy earthly time—
Something of thy weal or woe
In thy own fair clime!
If thy step hath fallen where
Those of Cleopatra were,
When the Roman cast his crown
At a woman's footstool down,
Deeming glory's sunshine dim
To the smile which welcomed him,

If beside the reedy Nile
Thou hast ever held thy way,
Where the watchful crocodile
In the damp sedge lay;
When the river monster's eye
Kindled at thy passing by,
And the pliant reeds were bending
Where his blackened form was wending,
And the basking serpent started
Wildly when thy light form darted.

Thou has seen the desert steed
Mounted by his Arab chief,
Passing like some dream of speed,
Wonderful and brief!
Where the palm tree's shadow's lurk,
Thou hast seen the Turbaned Turk,
Resting in voluptuous pride,
With his harem at his side,
Veiled victims of his will,
Scorned and lost, yet lovely still.

And the samiel hath gone
Oe'r thee like a demon's breath,
Marking victims one by one
For its master—Death.
And the mirage thou hast seen
Glittering in the sunny sheen,
Like some lake in sunlight sleeping,
Where the desert wind was sweeping,
And the sandy column gliding,
Like some giant onward striding.

Once the dwellers of thy home
Blessed the path thy race had trod,
Kneeling in the temple dome
To a reptile god;
Where the shrine of Isis shone
Through the veil before its throne,
And the priest with fixed eyes
Watched his human sacrifice;
And the priestess knelt in prayer,
Like some dream of beauty there.

Thou, unhonored and unknown,
Wand'rer o'er the mighty sea!
None for thee has reverence shown—
None has worshiped thee!
Here in vulgar Yankee land
Thou hast passed from hand to hand,
And in Frinksborough found a home,
Where no change can ever come!
What thy closing hours befell
None may ask and none may tell.

Who hath mourned above thy grave?
None—except thy ancient nurse.
Well she may—thy being gave
Coppers to her purse!
Who hath questioned her of thee?
None, alas; save maidens three,
Here to view thee while in being,
Yankees curious, paid for seeing,
And would gratis view once more
That for which they paid before.

Yet thy quiet rest may be
Envied by the human kind,
Who are showing off like thee,
To the careless mind,
Gifts which torture while they flow,
Thoughts which madden while they flow,
Pouring out the heart's deep wealth,
Proffering quiet, ease and health,
For the fame which comes to them
Blended with their requiem.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE

One summer afternoon a party of nine were sitting on the breeze-famed gallery of a southern home where Rose Hartwick Thorpe was the guest of honor, says the Saturday Evening Post.

There were friends present who had not met for many years and the conversation was chiefly reminiscent. The author of "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" gave an experience that was remarkable.

She said that a few years ago, when Judge Tourgee was editor of Our Continent, a number of her poems had appeared in that magazine. All that she had submitted had been accepted. Upon one occasion she wrote a poem entitled "Wrecked" and sent it also to Our Continent.

In about the time it would take to reach the editorial rooms and return it made its appearance at her home, then in Chicago.

Inclosed was a letter from Judge Tourgee saying that one of the strangest coincidences that had ever come to his notice had occurred when the poem reached his office. We wrote that, already accepted and set in type for the next issue of his magazine (but not yet ready for distribution) was a poem with the same title, subject-matter and versification. The poem he had accepted, entitled "Wrecked," was written by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

The similarity in the authors' names made the coincidence still more remarkable.

He returned the manuscript at once, that it might be sent elsewhere before Our Continent came out, in which Mrs. Lathrop's poem was to appear.

The author of "Curfew" dispatched her poem to another publication and received for it a liberal check.

Blankety-Blank Verse.

Now a man saw a Marvelous Cave
That was nearly as big as a Mountain,
But when he Got Closer he saw what it was
A large Hippopotamus Smiling,
And he said: "I must Run along Home!"
—Baltimore News.

World Is Shrinking.

The British cable between Canada and Australia has been completed, and Marconi thinks he will soon open regular communication through the air between Nova Scotia and England. So the world grows smaller, in effect, and the brotherhood of the nations is brought nearer from out the dim future where poets have seen it in their dreams.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Person Should Die

of any kidney disease or be distressed by stomach troubles or tortured and poisoned by constipation. Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free and prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One dose a day of this remedy does the work and cures perfectly to stay cured. If you care to be cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, constipation, or torpid and congested liver; if you wish to be sure that your kidneys are free from disease and are doing their necessary work thoroughly; if you expect to be freed from catarrh, rheumatism and backache; if you desire full supply of pure, rich blood, a healthy tissue and a perfect skin, write at once for a free bottle of this remedy, and prove for yourself, without expense to you, that these ailments are cured quickly, thoroughly and permanently with only one dose a day of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.

The original and genuine Palmetto Berry Wine is made only by the Vernal Remedy Co., 102 Seneca st., Buffalo, N. Y.

BLOOD ALBUMEN Makes hens lay; by express 40c lb., 3 for $1; cash with order, you pay expressage; give express office and Co. S. M. Knabenshue, 2217 Robinwood Ave., Toledo, O.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Editor Farmstead:—I enclose a clipping in regard to dwarf trees. One branch on these trees will yield as much fruit as an ordinary fruit tree. This system of dwarfing trees was discovered in France and has been in use only about 15 years. Can you tell me how this dwarfing is done; or to whom in Washington in the agricultural department can I apply for the information?—S. O., Carlisle, Iowa.

It is only necessary to address your letter to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." It will be handed to the proper division or bureau. Will S. O. send us a copy of the reply he obtains from the agricultural department, that we may publish it? The clipping referred to is as follows:

Washington, where almost every phase of world interest and every quarter of the globe is represented, a world's epitome, is soon to have added to it a new feature in a "German garden," laid out in dwarf fruit trees, shrubbery, and the more hardy of tropical plants. The garden, which will be the first of its kind in Washington, if not in the country, is to be on the spacious grounds of the residence of Christian Heurich. Work has already begun. It will be modeled after the gardens of the same character in Dresden, Stuttgart, Vienna, and other cities in Germany, Austria and France.

The real feature of the garden, more than all else, will be the introduction in it of the dwarf shrubbery and fruit trees, the successful growth of which has come to be an art in Europe, especially in the German empire, in Austria and in France.

The system of dwarfing the trees and in so doing directing the energies and the strength of the tree-plant into fruit has been in operation in Europe for about fifteen years, the discovery having been made by a French culturist. Little concerning it has been known here, or, at least, little along the line of such development has been done by American gardeners. Many of the trees attain no greater height than three or four feet. With most of these, branches are favored and trained to run off to the side for many feet. The yield of fruit on one of them is exceptional, equaling often in the aggregate that of a fair-sized tree of the ordinary character. For the support of these heavily laden limbs and for the training of them especially structural iron is made in the countries where the culture has attained vogue, and Mr. Heurich now has the first consignment of this iron, it having passed the custom house in New York last week.

Peach Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—In your valuable paper of Nov. 13, M. W. P., of Lone Elder, Va., asks for a preventive for worms and borers in peach trees. Let him and all interested readers try the following: 1 pk. lime, slacked with soapsuds; add when hot ½ gallon crude carbolic acid, 4 pounds sulphur, 2 gallons soft soap, making a good whitewash. Put on late in spring.—P., Ills.

Sugar Corned Beef.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please give a good recipe for sugar pickling or corning beef?—W. G., Aumsville, Ore.

The following is said to be a good method of pickling or canning beef:

Put six gallons of pure water in a large kettle, and add thereto six ounces of saltpetre. Allow this mixture to boil. When the saltpetre is fully dissolved and the water boiling, immerse the beef, previously cut into convenient pieces for family use, in the boiling of saltpetre water. The beef may be held suspended in the water on a large fork or long hook. Let it remain immersed while you slowly count ten. Then take it out and let it get quite cold, after which pack closely and firmly in a cask or barrel. Now, to the boiling saltpetre water add six pounds of fine salt, three pounds of pure, dry sugar, one quart of best molasses, and one of pearlash. Boil slowly, and as the impurities rise skim off. If the water should have been long boiling while immersing the beef, add half a gallon more to supply loss by evaporation. When this pickle is perfectly cold pour over the beef and hold down by heavy weight. Scalding the beef in the saltpetre water closes the pores, prevents the juice of the meat going out into the pickle, and the product is said to be a juicy, tender, compact piece of beef. Use the above quantity for 100 pounds of beef.

Caked Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—For caked udder, take two tablespoonfuls each of alcohol and water. Be sure to put it on warm, and rub briskly; also give one teaspoonful of powdered saltpetre in bran mash, or other soft feed, once a day for two or three days, then once in two days.—R., St. Louis, Mich.

Raising Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—Can ginseng be profitably cultivated? What is the yield per acre?—A. J. A., North Carolina.

Refer to your files of The Blade, in the Farmstead. On November 20 we had a report from China; on October 23 was an article on ginseng culture, full of valuable facts; another as to quantities raised on October 16.

Correction—Cold Feet.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please correct the recipe I sent in that appeared in Blade of November 6, for a salve good for man or beast? It should read: Take 4 ounces lard, 2 ounces beeswax, 1¼ ounces alcohol, 1 ounce olive oil, and ¼ ounce each of the following: origanum oil, laudanum and camphor gum. The last three articles did not appear as they should in quantity.

The time is here for cold feet on going to bed, and sometimes a lame back. Make a sack of denim or of any strong goods, fill with clean sand and heat it, to use instead of a hot iron to warm by. A good plan is to leave one end to tie shut, and to empty the sand into a pan to warm on the stove or oven.—M., Springfield, Mo.

Curing Pork or Hams.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is an excellent recipe for the above purpose:

Take 1 gallon of salt, 2 ounces of saltpetre and 6 ounces of brown sugar. The saltpetre must be pulverized. Put all into a pan or tub, and mix thoroughly. Take one ham at a time and stand it in the salt and with the hand rub on the flesh side till no more will stick on, and then all over. Lay on a board or in a box with something in the bottom to hold it up, that the air can get under. If a box is used, put something under to raise it off the floor, with one end or corner lower, so the water that runs away can be caught in a pan or crock. Put each piece in, and sprinkle over with salt (flesh side up). Put in the pieces so the air will get to all as much as it can. Cover the box with a screen door, or one off the window, to keep the mice out. This meat should be cool, but not frozen, and when treated this way will be cured in less than a week, but we let it lie two or three weeks. We have used this way for years, and never had a piece spoiled. Freezing will not hurt it after the salt has been on 24 hours. When taken up to hang, but on powdered borax and it can hang all season without the warms touching it.—M., Springfield, Mo.

To Raise a Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—Will anyone who has had experience please tell how to raise a colt when the mother dies?—R., St. Louis, Mich.

Sore Shoulders.

Editor Farmstead:—Someone asks for a cure for sore shoulder of a horse. We had a horse whose shoulder had not been healed for nearly three years, though I tried nearly every remedy I could find, with no success. Then I bought at a drug store a box of witch hazel ointment. In about four weeks it was healed nicely. I applied it twice a day when working, and once when not. Remove the filling from the pad and collar, so that nothing pulls against the sore; and when working, after you quit for the night, bathe in warm water and apply the salve.—E. W.

Sore Feet in a Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell me what ails my dog's feet and give a remedy? About two years ago the animal became afflicted with small purple gatherings between the toes of one front foot. Now both feet are afflicted and the bunches rise up in large purple bladders and seem very painful, sometimes discharging a little, then disappear, leaving hard-looking black scars.—L. S., Pa.

Imported Stallions.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you tell me whether a stallion that is imported from France to this country has to be docked before he leaves France or not, or does France have a law to that effect —B., Illinois.

We do not think that France has any such absurd regulation. There are in this section a number of Percheron stallions, imported from France, and none are docked.

An Injured Hoof.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to ask the following question through your paper: I have a 7-year-old mare that got her left hind foot cut on the inside, about one inch above the hoof. It still cracked downward through the hoof. She was hurt some three years ago. Lately both of her hind feet swell to the knees. What shall I do for her? Is there a cure or not?—H., Geneva, Neb.

Grinding Cayenne Pepper.

Editor Farmstead:—I have some cayenne pepper that I desire to powder. Will you please give me the process of drying and powdering?—K., Sevierville, Tenn.

The editor does not recall ever seeing cayenne pepper except in powdered form, and does not know the process. Can any reader help him?

THE CATALPA.

It Can Be Raised at a Profit in the Middle West.

Another evidence of the work that is being done by the department of agriculture in aid of the farmers is furnished by a pamphlet that has been issued upon the general subject of the commercial plantation of hardy catalpa trees in the middle west. Not only does this publication tell all about the planting and cultivation of these trees, but it contains detailed information, based upon actual observation, of the cost and the profits to be derived from this use of the land.

The hardy catalpa has been planted extensively for commercial purposes in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, where small forests have been grown upon the prairie soil. That this is a good way to make money there can be no doubt. Not much return can be expected until eight years after the trees are planted, and then the cutting begins. A sample plantation of four hundred acres was taken. This showed a return of $376.30 an acre in eighteen years. The cost of planting and cultivating, rent of land, superintendence and marketing, averaged $110.20 an acre for eighteen years. The net return, on the investment was, therefore, $266.30 an acre or $14.78 per year. The actual investment during the eighteen years, was $44,080. If interest upon this sum is compounded at 6 per cent the expense is brought up to $199.43 per acre, leaving the clear profit $176.78 per acre or $71,748 on the entire plantation for the period of eighteen years.

The wood of the hardy catalpa is used extensively on the plains for fence posts and occasionally for railroad ties, and there is a market for all that is grown.

LIVE STOCK FOOD.

Our German Friends Have Found a Novel One.

A report to the state department at Washington from United States Consul Liefield, at Freiburg, Germany, calls attention to a new food for live stock which has been successfully experimented with in Strassburg. It is called "Blut Kraftfutter" (blood strength fodder), consists of "steam-dried blood prepared under the control of a municipal veterinary surgeon, chaff, or the hulls of grain, finely ground, the husks of peanut kernels and also the inner lining or skin of peanut shells and molasses," with a percentage of phosphates added to the preparation. It is retailed at $2.75 per bag (160 pounds). Consul Liefield says results show a saving of eight cents per horse per day and ten cents per cow per day in the saving of other foods. "The military authorities at Strassburg," the report continues, "have been feeding this blood meal to the horses of the regiments stationed there as an experiment, and the result seems to give satisfaction and the manager of the factory believes that his preparation will soon be ordered to be fed to all army horses in the country."

Samuel Butler, in Hudibras, sang of

"Fat black puddings, proper food
For warriors who delight in blood."

In Germany today blood sausage is a staple article of food. If it is good for strong human stomachs, why not, in another form, for those of cattle and horses, especially horses used for military purposes? There would appear to be some remakable possibilities in German "blood meal," provided animals used to a diet of hay and oats can be induced to eat it.

Measuring Corn in Crib.

It is often a great advantage to measure corn in ear in wagon boxes or cribs without trouble of handling. The old rule of 2 cubic feet to the bushel is not correct; neither is the rule given by Ropp's Calculator, to-wit: "Two and one-half cubic feet" for corn in the crib. I have weighed and measured wagon loads, first making a box of suitable dimensions and then shelling the grain and weighing to ascertain the number of cubic inches required. It was found that there was no exact rule. If a wagon box or crib is filled with very large corn, all of it, it will take more cubic inches to shell out 56 pounds of grain than it will of very small corn, because the latter packs closer together. Measure the length, breadth and depth of the wagon box in inches, multiply them, divide the product by 4,000; the quotient will be in bushels. Example: A wagon box is 10 feet long, 3 feet wide and 24 inches deep; 120x36 equals 103,680, divided by 4000 equals 25¾ bushels. Neither the buyer nor the seller can afford to pay the weighmaster for all he will gain or lose if measured accurately by this rule. Corn in a crib is not exactly the same as a wagon box, because it is not commonly packed so closely together. In the crib get the dimensions in inches as above and divide the product by 4,250, and you will get it almost exactly, remembering what I have said about big and little corn.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Nothing New.

A gentleman telegraphist "called" a young lady operator in another office repeatedly without response. At last the "click, click" came, and he telegraphed back vehemently:

"I have been trying to catch you for the last half hour."

The maiden wired back:

"That's nothing. There is a young man here who has been trying to do the same thing for two years, and he hasn't caught me yet."—Tit-Bits.

His Peripatetic Lunch.

Waitress (at quick-lunch stand)—Do you want to eat this sandwich here or take it with you?

Gentleman—Both.—Harvard Lampoon.

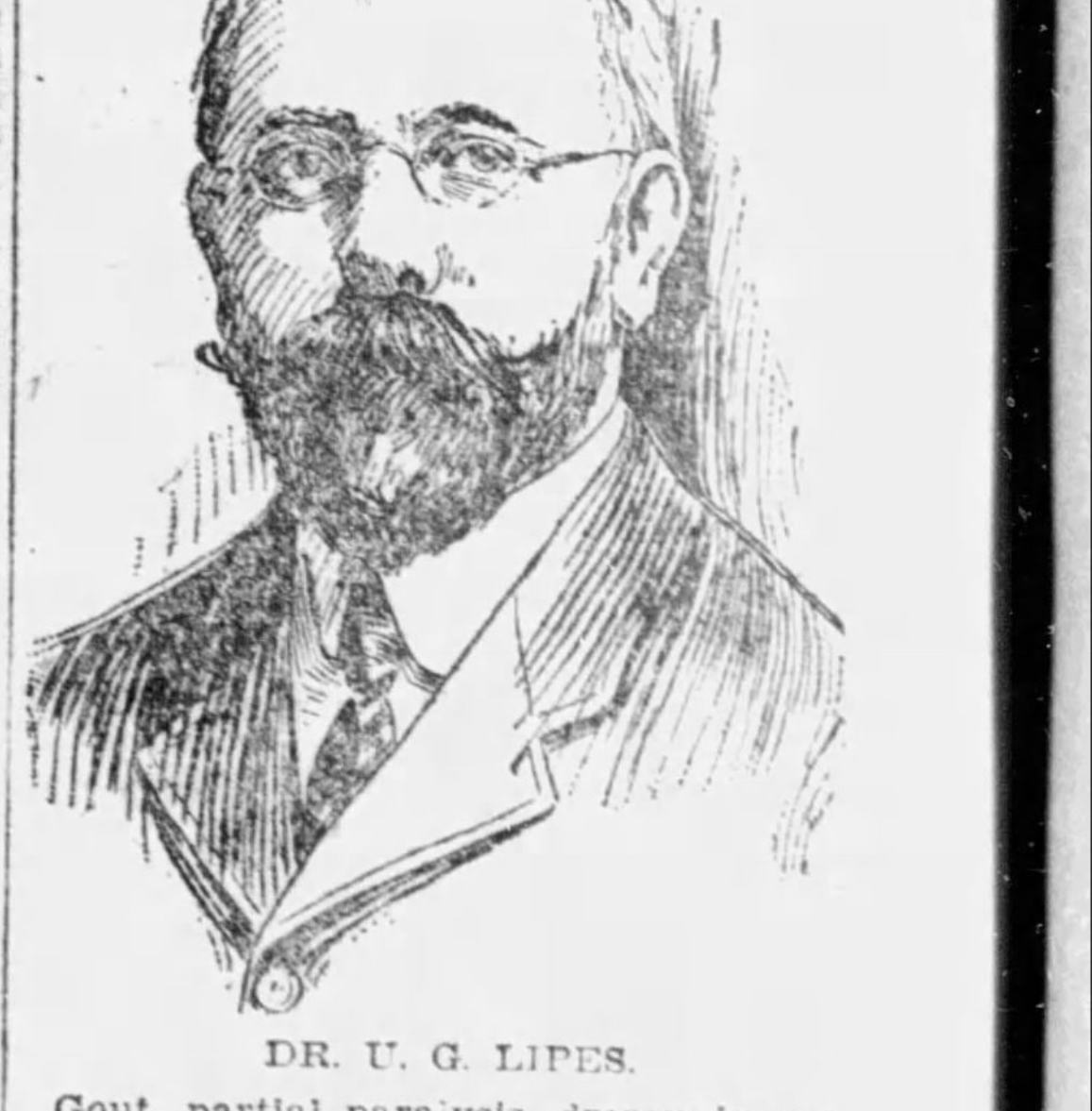
STARK TREES best by Test—78 Years LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Anyone who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.



DR. U. G. LIPES.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any other disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be. Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1679 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys, Wash'n D. C. Est. 1869 Examination free. Best handbook.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How to Quit Tobacco

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that Ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food, quickly curing the patient without his knowledge. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 3740 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

ATLANTIC RYE WHISKEY 10 YEARS OLD 4 FULL QUARTS $3.15 OR 8 QUARTS 8-YEAR-OLD $5.00 Express Charges Prepaid. Satisfaction or Money Back. FREE 2 Sample Bottles and Corkscrew with every order. THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC DIST'G CO. 1456 Genesee St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED—AGENTS.

Our Salesmen Make $10 DAILY. [illegible] Catalogue Free. [illegible] lowest. F. W. Williams & Co., [illegible]

1427 [illegible] CARDS

$3 a Day Sure [illegible] ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 806, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and [illegible] Hygienic Rubber Protector. [illegible] H. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES My Monthly Regulator [illegible] FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED [illegible] free. Dr. F. E. May, Box 157, Bloomington, Ill.

CANCER CURED at HOME [illegible] Book and Testimonials [illegible] Cancer Institute, 121 W. 49th St., N. Y.

LADIES! $500 REWARD [illegible] DR. JACKSON R. CO., 169 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Catarrh Cured Free

A wonderful home remedy that quickly cures catarrh [illegible] C. F. Gauss, 147 Main Street, Marshall, Mich. [illegible] is a genuine catarrh cure. Write today [illegible]

THE PROCESSION.

I's follerin' de puhcession;
I hyahs de music play;
I goes a-keepin' time
An' watchin' de display.
I's follerin' de puhcession—
A steppin' mighty fine;
An' as long as folks is marchin'
I's gwinetter be in line.

I's follerin' de puhcession
De puhcession of de days;
Dem decorations is so fine
I sho'ly gotter gaze;
Dar is roses in de summer
An' de golden rod in fall;
I tells you, dat's de purtiest
Puhcession of 'em all!
—Washington Evening Star.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. [illegible] This is a new discovery, and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

Consolation.

"I'm feeling very ill again, doctor. Do you think I'm going to die?"

"My dear madam, compose yourself. That is the last thing in the world that is going to happen to you."—Tit-Bits.

An Inducement.

Inducement: Life Insurance Agent—Why, just look at this! I've insured twenty-four men in the last [illegible] and seventeen of them [illegible] the present moment.—Chicago Daily News.

HE CURES THE SICK

Makes the Lame Walk and Performs Modern Miracles Which Astound and Mystify the Doctors.

"I Want the Sick to Write Me," Says the Great Healer.

Tell the People My Services Are Free, So Are the Services of My 20 Eminent Specialists.

Tell Them They Can Be Cured At Home—That I Am Giving My Great Discovery To the World—That All May Be Well and Enjoy the True Blessings of Perfect Health.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.

"My ambition in life is not money," says Prof. Adkin, the great healer, who is daily curing men and women of the very worst diseases after learned doctors have pronounced their cases hopeless. His method of treatment is somewhat mysterious, but the fact that he cures the sick when all else fails, when the doctors lose hope and science despairs is demonstrated beyond controversy. No matter whether you have Consumption, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia or simply an ordinary Cold or Fever, they are all alike to Prof. Adkin. He cures them all, he cures you quickly, painlessly, permanently at your own home. He also tells you a secret method by which you may keep yourself in perfect health. Without exaggeration, it can safely be said that Prof. Adkih is the most interesting, remarkable and wonderful physician healer of the age. His only talk, his only thought is How to cure Incurables, to bring hope to the hopeless, joy, sunshine and happiness to the miscarble and suffering. He is truly carrying on a grand work. He is President of one of the largest healing institutions in the world. He employs twenty eminent physicians and specialists to assist him with his work. He spends thousands of dollars every year in giving free advice and help to the sick. No matter where you live, the services of the best specialists may be yours. All you have to do is to write a letter to Prof. Adkin describing your case, and he will immediately diagnose your disease and explain the proper home treatment for your speedy recovery. This will not cost you a single cent. No money is asked for this service, none is taken. If you are sick and want to make a donation for the purpose of carrying on the work, such will be thankfully received. Prof. Adkin will also send every sick person who writes him, within the next thirty days, a free copy of his wonderful new book, entitled "How to be cured and How to cure others." This book is highly endorsed by leading physicians, it contains invaluable information in regard to diseases and what to do in cases of emergency. It should be in every home. Remember, it costs you nothing if you write to Prof. Adkin now.

Mrs. Daubert, of 2522 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Your treatment has restored my mother to perfect health. It seems like a miracle, as the very best physicians gave me very little hope. They said her trouble was incurable. It seems as if she had almost risen from the dead."

Mrs. C. A. Brownell, of Dane, Oklahoma, writes: "I was tortured for months by terrible pains in my head, and this, together with loss of sleep, began to effect my mind. Your treatment has done wonders for me. I sleep well nights and those terrible pains in my head are gone. Thank God, hope has taken the place of despondency, and I have a new lease of life."

Alex. Moffat, of 338 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y., writes: "When I applied to you for treatment I was as I might say a physical wreck, suffering from pains in the chest and stomach, also poor digestion and on the verge of nervous prostration. I had tried most everything and had about given up when I tried your treatment. My pains have gone, my nerves are strong and I feel like a new man. I wish you success in your noble work."

Mr. J. N. Purdy, Purdy's, N. Y., writes: "I have been suffering from severe stricture and bladder trouble for over three years. I was given up by my physician as incurable. My urine had to be drawn from me and the scalding and burning was intense. My suffering was almost unbearable. I took advantage of your offer, and to my great astonishment I was relieved the second day. Your cures are certainly wonderful."

If sick be sure to write Prof. Adkin at once for free help. Be sure to state the leading symptoms of your disease, how long you have been sick, etc. Your letter will be treated with the strictest confidence and receive immediate attention. Address, Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, office 190 L, Rochester, N. Y.

Foolish Vows Nothing New.

To show that a certain type of fool is no invention of modern times, the following paragraph was printed by the London Times the other day from its issue of 1802: "Last week died W. Bell, formerly an eminent cutler in Bath, and particularly skilful in grinding surgeons' instruments. This man was always most outrageously patriotic, and at the period when Wilkes was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, he made a solemn oath that he would neither shave himself nor change his linen till the object of his idolatry had regained his liberty; and in this brutal state he actually remained till the period was expired."

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Soldiers' Homesteads.

"Will you kindly print the sections of the United States statutes regarding soldiers' homesteads?"—A. C., Grand Rapids, Ohio.

We take the following from the revised statutes of the United States:

"Section 2,304—Every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for 90 days, and who has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act, approved February 13, 1862; and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive a patent for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public land along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be alowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, withing which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

"Section 2,305—The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title; or, if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall be issued to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements."

"Section 2,307—In case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of section 2,304, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the department of the interior, shal be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this chapter, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvement therein contained; but if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of enlistment shal be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title."

We also quote the following from Cupp's "American Settlers' Guide:"

"The advantages this law presents over the general homestead law are: 1. The privilege of filing a declaration with the register or receiver, which will hold a tract, selected in person or by an agent six months without entry, residence or cultivation. 2. The right of making final proof before the end of the usual five years. Except where the claimant wants to sell his land, the latter privilege is a disadvantage, because as soon as the title passes from the United States to an individual the real estate becomes subject to taxation. Soldiers and sailors will observe the important requirement of at least one year's bona-fide residence and cultivation of the homestead, and not be deceived by parties who solicit the privilege of locating homesteads in their names at considerable expense when there is no prospect of settling on the land selected."

Paderewski.

"Will you please state the nationality of the great pianist, Paderewski?"—W. D. M., Charlotte, Mich.

He is a subject of the empire of Austria-Hungary; that is his nationality. By race, he is a Pole.

Our Navy.

C. S., Bethany, Ill., and W. A. H., Panama, N. Y.: The most we have room for is the following summary of the American navy at present:

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30 last there were under construction for the navy, by contract, the following vessels: Eight battleships, six armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, four monitors, thirteen torpedo-boat destroyers, seven torpedo boats and seven submarine torpedo boats. The battleships were, on the 20th of June, from ten to twenty months behind contract time; the armored cruisers from four to thirteen months; the protected cruisers from six to eighteen months, while the monitors were from sixteen to nineteen months in arrears, mainly because of the non-delivery of structural material.

The battleships Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois and a number of torpedo boats have been finally accepted from the contractors, and several others preliminary accepted.

In the list of vessels on the navy register at the close of the fiscal year there were:

First Rate—Nine first-class battleships and one armored cruiser.

Second Rate—Eight protected cruisers, one second-class battleship, four converted cruisers and two monitors.

Third Rate—Eight protected cruisers eight cruisers, three converted cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, one harbor defense ram, three double turret monitors, five single turret monitors, six composite gunboats, eleven gunboats, two light-draft gunboats, four supply ships, eleven colliers, one hospital ship, one repair ship, one tank steamer and one dispatch boat.

Fourth Rate—Fifty-seven gunboats, converted gunboats, colliers, transports, dynamite vessels and tenders and one cruiser.

In addition to the above there are three torpedo-boat destroyers, one submarine torpedo boat, 29 torpedo boats, 38 tugs, seven sailing ships, six wooden receiving ships and nine unserviceable ships and cruisers.

There are yet to be constructed two battleships, two armored cruisers and two gunboats, plans for which are partially completed.

There are now on the navy list 1,023 officers (including midshipmen aftr graduation), which is a deficiency in the number required and the offlcers needed for the new ships and to fill vacancies soon to occur by expiration of time will increase this deficiency to 1,760. But 355 graduates may be expected from the Naval academy during the next four years, and it is recommended that the number of midshipmen be at once increased to meet present and future needs of the service. The number of enlisted men is 21,433.

Cremation.

J. F. B., Woodford, N. C.: The practice of burning the dead has been practiced from the very earliest times. The superstitious idea connected with it was that by burning the body the "ghost" of the dead person would not come back to alarm the living. The ancient Egyptians embalmed their dead so as to preserve the body, in the belief in the resurrection of the body, and that, if the body were decayed or destroyed, the soul would have no habitation on its return. The Parsees of India expose their dead on the tops of towers, that the flesh may be eaten by vultures. The modern practice of cremation is based entirely on scientific grounds. Decaying bodies in the ground pollute underground waters, and are an element of danger to the living. Cremation does, in a couple of hours, exactly the same thing that it takes several years to accomplish by burial—the resolving of the body into its original elements. In cremation furnaces, the body, wrapped in a sheet, is placed on a steel framework, and slid endwise into a retort at a white heat, the door being closed instantly. Here, in a couple of hours, all the organic parts are turned into vapor and gas, and pass off. All that is left is a double-handful of white powder, all that is left of the bones, the earthy constituents of the body. These ashes are placed in an urn, of any suitable design, which is then preserved or buried.

The Price of a Dog.

"Does the word dog, the Deuteronomy xxiii, 18, mean the animal we call by that name? If so, does it mean that it is wrong to sell a dog?"—W. A. E., Simonton, Tenn.

The word dog, wherever used in the Bible, means exactly the animal we call a dog. The dog was an unclean animal under the old Jewish code (see Isaiah lxvi. 3), the alusions to the animal in the Old Testament are, as a rule, derogatory. This ought to be plain to you from the passage you quote in which the price of a dog was not allowed to be brought into the house of the Lord (that is, the tabernacle), as an offering for any vow. The uncleanness of the dog is well illustrated by the first sentence of the verse, which is, of course, unfit to be printed in the columns of a family newspaper. The passage did not mean that the Jews might not sell dogs, but that the price should not be made an offering. You understand, of course, that all these precepts were for the Jews, and not for us, nor any one else.

An Ideal Woman's Medicine.

So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

Day of Crucifixion.

"Can you tell me on what day of the week the 14th day of the first month, A. D. 33 fell?"—A. L. B., St. Edwards, Neb.

Do you mean Nisan, the first month of the Jewish year? And by A. D. 33, do you mean the year of the crucifixion of Jesus, this date not being fully certain? If you do in both cases, then we summarize from Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible:

Tuesday, the 12th of Nisan—Jesus visited the temple, and his prophecy of its destruction.

Wednesday, 13th of Nisan—Judas made the agreement to betray Jesus.

Thursday, 14th of Nisan—the last supper.

Friday, 15th of Nisan—The Jewish reckoning began the day at sunset of the evning before. Hence the betrayal in the garden took place, by Jewish reckoning, on Friday, the 15th, while by our reckoning it took place on the evening of Thursday, the 14th. The crucifixion took place on this Friday, and in the evening he was placed in the tomb.

Sunday, the 17th of Nisan—The resurrection.

The Death Rate.

M. B., Montezuma, Ia.: So far as we know, no attempt has ever been made to estimate the death rate for the entire globe. The population of those countries which take censuses is but a small part of the whole human race. All estimates as to the population of the globe are entitled to little credit. The population of civilized countries is increasing more or less rapidly; but as we get fuller information of other countries, we find that the old estimates of their population are much too large. So, while the actual number of people on the globe is probably much larger than it was 50 years ago, the estimates as to the uncivilized countries are much lower than fifty years ago. The average of human life is increasing in civilized countries because of the better modes of living and better care of health; that is, more people grow to maturity, and the average length of life is increasing. Still, it is a pretty safe estimate that the average length of human life is not over 40 years.

New Army Rifle.

A. A. A., Clifford, Pa.: First, keep in mind the distinction between a "Springfield rifle" and a modern army rifle made at Springfield armory. The Krag Jorgensens are all made there, but there is a wide difference between one of these and an old "Springfield." The new army rifle is to be made there, when the experiments with it are through, and it is adopted formally. The lot of 5,000 is simply to experiment with the arm in actual service. So far as we know, no cut of it has ever been made; but a picture of it would be so close to that of a Krag-Jorgensen that the two could not be told apart. The effort is making to so improve our army rifle as to give it a range equal to the latest European army rifles; to make it carry further than the Krag, by giving a greater initial velocity to the bullet. As to the "rod bayonet," we have not been able to find a description of it, nor have we any data as to an international rifle match, nor do we think this particular one has been held.

Rameses II.

"Please give a biography of Rameses II."—G. M. W., Argos, Ind.

Rameses II was the son of Seti I, and reigned 66 or 67 years. He was the greatest builder among the Pharaohs, and the two magnificent subterranean temples at Ipsambul, the Ramesseum at Thebes, a large part of the mighty temples at Karnak and Luxor, and a small temple at Abydos, are his works. He built large structures at Memphis, at Tanis, and in the Fayoum. He was also a great warrior, and made many campaigns against the tribes of the upper Nile, who were subdued with difficulty. While he was engaged with them, Armenia, Assyria, Mesopotamia and Syria all revolted at once, and drove out the Egyptian garrisons. The Khitas or Hittites, old enemies of Egypt, headed the rebellion which Rameses subdued after a long contest. Rameses appears to have been a cruel tyrant, who built his great monuments by the forced labor of prisoners of war, and by oppressing his own subjects, especially the Semitic tribes in the Delta, among whom were the Hebrews. In his last days Egypt was invaded by men of some northern race, who came by sea and laid waste lower Egypt, seized the western part of the Delta, and drove out the inhabitants. When the aged Rameses died, a considerable part of Egypt was in the hands of the barbarians.

Clearing Houses.

"Please explain the function of the clearing house."—C., Van, Mich.

A bank each day receives for deposit or in payment of obligations, many checks, drafts, etc. These checks are sometimes on itself, but very frequently on other banks in the same city. For instance, a man pays his bill to a grocer with a check on the First National bank. The grocer, however, does his banking at the Second National. So, when he makes his daily deposit, this check on the First National is sent to the Second National. In a city with many banks, it would be a burden to send around several clerks to all the other banks to obtain the money for these checks. So all this is done through the clearing house. At a given hour—generally noon—one clerk from each bank appears there, with all the checks, etc., drawn on the other banks. These checks are there exchanged. The whole series of checks are balanced, and the balances paid by clearing house clerks, without its requiring any actual transfer of money.

Obtaining the Per Capita.

"The Blade stated in its editorial columns that the per capita of money in circulation November 1, was $29.36. How is the percapita of money in circulation estimated or determined?"—J. W. S., Spring Hill, Kan.

The amount of paper money in the country is known accurately, as well as the amount of gold and silver coined since the resumption of specie payments. To this is added a careful estimate, based on the best information to be obtained at that time by the director of the mint, as to the amount of coin in the country in 1878. The amount of gold and silver imported and exported is also accurately known. From these items, on the last day of every month, the general stock of money in the United States is arrived at. Froam this is deducted the amount in the treasury. The remainder is divided by the total population of the country. This total population is an estimate, based on the census of June, 1890. To this is added each month a monthly ratio of increase, as figured out by the increase from 1890 to 1900. The quotient is the per capita.

The Operators' View.

"Please give the fundamental whys, that the coal operators will not recognize the labor union represented by Mitchell."—R. B. W., Bradner, O.

The position of the operators, as stated by the Lehigh Coal company, is that the conditions under which the coal is found, the mode of mining thus rendered necessary, etc., vary widely among the different collieries; that these differences are natural and geological, and not to be obviated; that therefore it is unjust to apply the same regulations to anthracite mining as to bituminous mining, or even to different anthracite mines; and therefore the agreement should be between the employes of each individual mine with their employer, instead of with a union, the majority of whose members are engaged in bituminous mining.

The Use of Blood.

Editor Blade—Referring to what C. J. P., of Ratchford, O., says as to the unlawfulness of using blood, it would seem that the passage (Acts 16:26) does not necessarily prove that the use of blood is unlawful. The same Apostle Paul, who in this instance would have Gentile Christians abstain from meats offered to idols, from blood, etc., elsewhere grants liberty to eat all manner of meats, even that offered to idols (I Cor. x:25). Hence it appears that (Acts 16:25) was not meant to be a perpetual precept, but was only intended to nourish "brotherly peace and concord among the churches that the Gentiles may for a time accommodate themselves to the Jews."—C. H. R., Rockwell, N. C.

Marshal Ney.

"Please give a short biographical sketch of Marshal Ney."—J. M. S., Cowansville, Pa.

Michel Ney, duke of Elchingen and prince of the Moskva, a French soldier, was born at Saarlouis, Jan. 10, 1769, executed in Paris, Dec. 7, 1815. He enlisted in the army at 18, and when the revolution of 1789 broke out he was a sub-lieutenant of hussars. In 1794 he was a captain. Kleber promoted him, and put him in command of several expeditions which were highly successful. Under Moreau he was in most of the engagements of the spring campaign of 1800, and as brigadier general participated in the victory of Hohenlinden. By Bonaparte's advice he married Mlle. Auguie, a friend of Hortense Beauharnais, who was the daughter of Josephine by her first marriage. When Napoleon was proclaimed emperor, he made Ney a marshal. In 1805 he was with the French army which crossed the Rhine. His bravery at Elchingen won him his title of duke. His military career from this on was one of successes. In 1812 he accompanied the emperor on the invasion of Russia, and bore himself so bravely at Borodino that Napoleon conferred on him the title of prince of the Moskva. When Napoleon abdicated, April 11, 1814, Ney flew to Louis XVIII, who made him a peer of France, and gave him high military command. When Napoleon returned to France from Elba, Ney promised Louis to bring Napoleon "in an iron cage." But when his own soldiers called on him to join Napoleon he did so, and with him entered Paris. He was in the final campaign at Waterloo, where he had five horses shot under him. On the restoration of the king, Ney was courtmartialed and shot.

Prohibition in Maine.

"Was it through the efforts of the Prohibition party that prohibition was secured to the state of Maine and in what year?"—N. R. W., Akron, O.

The prohibition law of Maine was adopted about 50 years ago, long before the political Prohibition party was organized. At that time it was not a political party question at all. Men of all parties were in the movement, and men of all parties voted for it in the legislature. At that time the political parties were Whigs, Democrats and Free-soilers

Miscellaneous.

E. R. M., Cambridge, Neb.: We have no means of finding out.

A. M., Pipestone, Minn.: We have nothing which gives such description.

A. C. H., Pontiac, Ill.: We do not know.

R. R. P., North Baltimore, O.: We never heard of either book.

P. L. T., Hubbell, Neb.: We regret to say we are not familiar enough with the matter to answer.

B. H., Everett, Pa.: Unfortunately we never heard of the book, and hence do not know the publishers.

J. F. N., Chester, Ia.: We should suppose there is a hot spring in the vicinity your mention. As to the rainfall, we have not the figures.

C. C., Lowell, O.: Phoenix has been the capital of Arizona for a dozen years or more, though we have not the exact date when it was so made.

J. A. A., Leachtown, W. Va.: We have not the census figures. The vote of all the states has been printed in the Bureau within the past summer. Please refer to your files.

W. S. M., Wallace, Neb.: If you mean the four Dutch governors of New Netherlands, they were Peter Minuit, Wouter von Twiller, William Kieft and Peter Stuyvesant.

W. S., Delaware, O.: If a man endorses a note as security, he can be made to pay it, if he is worth it, if the maker of the note does not. A dun on a postal card would not affect the matter.

P. P., Bellamy, Va.: We are not sure that we understand your question, but if we do, read Acts ii, 1 to 4 inclusive, which is deemed a fulfillment of Matthew iii, 11; Mark 1, 8; Luke iii, 16; John i, 33.

J. T. K., Chester county, Pa.: To answer that point would require an exhaustive personal interview with criminals themselves, over a long period of time, and for obvious reasons it is impossible for us to do so.

R. C., Deep Valley, W. Va.: There has never been made a complete census of the Philippines. Their population is estimated to be from eight to ten millions. Magellan discovered them in 1521. Turn to Bureau of Weekly Blade of October 30, article headed "Magellan."

A. C. F., Copley, O.: The editions of scientific reports published by the government are very small, and the volumes are presented to public libraries, colleges, etc. As the work you mentioned was printed years ago, you will probably find it in such a place. Perhaps the state library has it, or Case library in Cleveland.

D. C. S., Volta, Cal.: We unfortunately do not know. It is obvious to you, if you will think a moment, that it is impossible for us to keep posted on the laws of all 45 states. Hence we decline to attempt answering any questions of law, as you will note by the rules above.

J. W. M., Topeka, Kans.: The president of the United States Steel corporation, often called the steel trust, is Mr. Charles M. Schwab. He was an employe of the Carnegie company, and by his energy and talents reached a high position. Please read the rules carefully at the head of this column, especially 2 and 3.

J. S., Agnew, Mich.: The lettering on the medal is much worn and it is difficult to make out. The inscription is in Latin and the letters very small. It appears to be a meral of honor, given to Joseph Emanuel of Coyeneche, at Arequipa, Peru, for victories gained at several points in what is now Bolivia, by the Spanish government, under Ferdinand VII., king of Spain, who reigned from 1808 to 1833. The most important Spanish colonies in South America achieved their independence under his reign. You did not say of what it is made, but it is worth just what some curio collector will give for it.

After the Race.

Friend—How cleverly your horse went through that pocket!

Owner—Yes. Fact is, she is named after by wife, you know.—Judge.

How It's Done.

The actor cries, "I am undone!"
"He is done up!" my neighbor says.
It's mighty hard to keep the run
Of language in these rapid days.
—Judge.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FREE

A Wonderful Shrub—Cures KIDNEY AND BLADDER Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

In the short time that Alkavis, the Kava-Kava shrub compound, has been before the American public, its Cures of various forms of Kidney and Bladder diseases, Rheumatic and Gouty Disorders, have been numbered by the thousands. Alkavis has not been extensively advertised, through Newspapers or otherwise, but has made its way entirely on its merits and through the fact that every sufferer can make free trial of its wonderful curative powers, and judge of its value from personal experience.

Mr. John Will, Route 3, Rural Delivery, Muncie, Ind.

The President of the Suffolk Hospital and Dispensary, Boston, Mass., established under the laws of the State, writes September 18th, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—As a rule we are unwilling to endorse any preparation the formula of which is not made public to the medical profession, but the use of your product has so fully convinced us of its remedial value that our objection has been overcome. Let us say in a word that we have tested it on some chronic cases of Bladder and Rheumatic trouble, and it has Cured when old established compounds have wholly failed. Our good words are at your disposal, for all should know of the good accomplished by its use."

James Thomas, Esq., of the Board of Review Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., writes: Was cured of an unusually fatal Kidney Trouble after many physicians had failed and he had given up all hope of recovery. Mr. John Will, Muncie, Ind., writes: Was told by two physicians, one being my son-in-law, that neither he nor any other doctor could cure me, but nevertheless "Alkavis" did the work. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases; and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which can not with propriety be described here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 438 Fourth Avenue, New York City

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY

Tracing a Man Who Disappeared at Bull Run.

"I have just returned from a visit to the battlefields of Cedar mountain and the second Manassas after an absence of 40 years," said Deniel L. Reynolds, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to the Washington Star. "It was while the last named battle was in progress that something happened to a member of my company, and with whom I had been raised, that has always been to me an unsolved mystery. His name was William Brown, and his age at the date I speak of was 24 years. He had always pined for a life of adventure, and when Pope called for volunteer scouts he offered his services and was accepted. This was just prior to the Cedar mountain affair. Prior to the second Manassas Brown had frequently disappeared for several days, but in due time returned all right and at nighttime, about the campfire, would fire our imaginations and excite our envy over his marvelous hairbreadth escapes from capture and death. He was missing for good after the second day's fight at Bull Run, and the rest has always been conjecture as to his fate. The story told by a captured confederate soldier is that he was caught red-handed and was hanged as a spy.

"It appears, according to the narrative related by the soldier mentioned, that during the battle of the first day a man, resembling Brown, dressed in confederate gray, rode up to the commander of a division with written orders from Jackson to move his troops to a certain portion of the field where they could not possibly be of use and suddenly disappeared. The next forenoon Longstreet appeared on the scene, and the same young man in gray again rode up to a division commander and attempted to duplicate the trick, when he was recognized by an officer present, handed over to drumhead courtmartial and hanged on the spot. The most disquieting thing about the whole matter is that rumors have reached our post from time to time that Brown was not the martyr we pictured him, but a deserter to the enemy. I am going to call on Longstreet tomorrow and ask him if he can solve the mysterious disappearance of William Brown."

GRANDMA SATISFIED HIM.

Master Ross Edwards, 4 years old, living in Irvington, N. J., was very fond of his grandmother and spent most of his time at her home. One afternoon he came home from play so very tired that he could eat no didnner and asked his mother to put him to bed. She took him upstairs, says the New York Times, and when he was ready for bed, said:

"Now, my little boy must say his prayers."

"I tan't—I am so tired."

"You want to go to heaven, don't you? Then you must say your prayers."

"Are you doin' to heaven, mamma?"

"I hope to and want to see my little boy there."

"Is papa doin' to heaven?"

"He hopes to."

"Well, you and papa go to heaven and I'll go around and see grandma."

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G 1028 High street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

Lord Reay has been elected president of the International Law Institute, now sitting in Brussels.

Louis H. Ayme, United States consul at Guadeloupe, is visiting his home in Chicago. He is of the opinion that the West Indies are anxious to be annexed by Uncle Sam.

Prince Frederick Leopold, who married a sister of the German empress and is known as a strong pro-Boer, has fitted all his men servants at his palace near Potsdam with Boer uniforms and slouch hats.

David Lowenburg, of Norfolk, Va., has been appointed director general of the Jamestown tercentenary exposition to be held in Norfolk in 1907 to commemorate the foundation of the colony of Virginia at Jamestown.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, head of the University of Nebraska, has refused an increase of salary from $5,000 to $6,000, giving as his reason his knowledge that economy is necessary in the management of the university.

Miss Helen Miller Gould is a volunteer fireman. She has been elected an honorary member of B. B. Bouten hose of Roxbury, N. Y., in return for a generous donation of $400 to be used in the purchase of a hook-and-ladder apparatus and chemicals.

Count Robert de Montesquieu, the French poet, who is the literary idol of Paris, will come to this country in midwinter for twenty conferences or talks, to be given before the ultra-fashionable and literary set. The count will be attended by a suite, and will bring a Danish dog which will wear a collar of ivory and white leather mounted with large turquoises. In appearance, the count resembles the pictures of Dumas D'Artagnan, and altogether he wil make a picturesque lecturer.

Among the congratulatory letters President Wilson received on his inauguration as President of Princeton university was one from Laurence Hutton, the well-known author, addressed to "Professor Woodrow Wilson, Library Place—with a better place in Prospect." The street in which President Wilson lives is called Library place, some distance from the official residence of the university presidents, an ancient stone mansion situated in the university grounds, known as "Prospect."

What Pleases a Woman.

It pleases woman to be told that she is fascinating.

To be called well dressed.

To be told that she improves man by her companionship.

To be treated courteously and with respect and to be talked to reasonably.

To be treated sensibly and honestly, to be considered and questioned and not treated as a butterfly, without head or heart.

To be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and make his way her way, to lead her and take care

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for December 14. The Boy Samuel. I Sam., iii:1-14, by Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D.

INTRODUCTION.—The book from which our lesson is taken was doubtless written by the eminent prophet whose name it bears, or under his direction. He begins with a brief account of his parents (Ch. i:2). His mother, according to the spirit of the women of the age (Gen. xviii:1) regarded herself greatly afflicted, because for a time childless (Ch. i:5). On one of the annual visits to Shiloh (Josh. xviii:1), the national seat of government and religion, she prayed earnestly for a son (Ch. i::11), promising to dedicate him to God. Her prayer was answered. In the course of time Samuel was born, his name signifying, "asked of God." Faithful to her vow, when he was weaned she took him to Eli, then the priest and judge of Israel, with such offerings as the law required. (Deut. xii:5-7). In presenting him she broke forth (Ch. ii:1-11) in highly impassioned words, prompted by the spirit of God. At that time the sons of Eli were grossly immoral, using the privileges of the sacred office to gratify their unholy impulses (Ch. ii:22), bringing sorrow to their father, who though he remonstrated, did not control them (Prov. xix.13). This scandal called for speedy reform in the administration of religious ordinances.

MINISTRY.—When God undertakes a great work, he usually begins with the little child and its mother. For proof, note the case of Moses, the liberator and lawgiver (Ex. ii:9) of John, the reformer (Luke 1:76); of Jesus, the Christ (Matt. i:21), and of Timothy, Paul's assistant (2 Tim., ii:15). It is difficult to reform a man—to transform the agent of Satan into an instrument of righteousness. The best men are grown (Psalm 1:3). Year by year adding to their beauty and strength, they come at last, poised and symmetrical, to their place and work able to summon all their powers. And so Samuel, after a pious mother's care had done its utmost, was to be put under further preparation for his career, to meet the needs of the time. He had little duties to perform, such as trimming lamps and opening and closing doors, in one sense a ministry for God. And yet, the work signified more to him than to any other. It gave opportunity to meditate and pray, the two essentials in building true and stable character (1 Tim. iv:15.) Under the influence of the sanctuary (Psalm xxvii:4), in the midst of its rich and instructive symbolism, the boy might develop into the great reformer.

VISION.—The time is not less important than the place in the production of a man. When one appears with certain abilities there must be need of him, or he can do but little. Many men have seemed to come too late or too early into the world's history to be largely useful. Even the advent of Christ was timed (Gal. iv:4). The season of Samuel's appearance was opportune. Besides the immorality among officials, already mentioned, another fact prepared him, there "was no open vision." God had promised to raise up men who should speak for him (Numb. xii:6), to whom he would give his spirit. But many years had passed without such men. After the death of Moses, only here and there one had ben so endued, and he gave only an occasional message. Religion had degenerated into formalism (Prov. xix:18). Good men, saddened by prevailing wickedness esteemed the word of the Lord as extremely precious, and anxiously and prayerfully waited for one who by "open vision" should obtain further knowledge of God, and come with authority to his countrymen. Their prayers were being answered. When Hannah's son is ready, the nation will be ready. When he speaks, men will listen. He will be the man for the time.

OCCASION.—At length the time arrived when God would make his first direct and formal approach to Samuel. From the first he had given those gentle influences of the Spirit, which were granted to all menu. (Titus ii:11). Now he proposes a larger and fuller communication. The boy, who had been a mere assistant to Eli, must know what will ultimately render him a principal, acting without reference to Eli. We do not know Samuel's precise age. It has been generally assumed that he had reachel his twelfth year (Luke, ii:42), inasmuch as at that time an Israelitish boy became the son of the law. The night season was chosen for the Divine approach, a most impressive time, the general quietness and darkness being favorable to the soul's communication with its Maker. (Psalm lxxvii:6). The lamp of God, symbol of his presence, was burning in the tabernacle, according to the ordinance of Moses (Lev. xiv:2, 3). Eli had laid down in his accustomed place. The infirmity of age, indicated by failing vision, was upon him and he had therefore gone early to rest. In an adjoining room Samuel had also found his couch as usual. The old man and the little child, the former servant near his end, the new servant about to enter upon his mission, alone at night in God's house! Such was the occasion when a new chapter was to be opened in the history of Israel.

CALLING.—While lying thus upon his bed, Samuel heard his name spoken. Was it a real voice? Did his ear catch the sound? Or was it a spiritual impression, a communication to the soul, which, had another been near, he could not have heard? On this point there has been much unprofitable discussion. It matters not whether the word was addressed to the inner or to the outer ear (Isa. xliii:1). It is enough that it was heard. Once, twice, thrice, "Samuel" was spoken, and afterward, "Samuel, Samuel," twice uttered, as if to arouse the more careful attention and secure the more speedy response. It was God who spoke, calling His servant, bringing forward a new worker in His kingdom. In this way by direct appeal the mighty ones of all ages have been set apart—Noah (Gen. vii:1), the patriarch of the flood; Abram (Gen. xii:1), the father of the faithful; Joshua (Josh. i:1), the great captain; the prophets (Jer. i:2), and the apostles (Acts ix:5). Samuel, given in answer to a mother's prayer and consecrated before birth, is to be added to the company of those who shall stand for truth and righteousness. God selects his workmen (Rom. x:15). Blessed is he who is called early in life.

RESPONSE.—Samuel's answer, "Here am I," bursting forth before leaving his couch, revealed his character. He was in his place waiting for a summons, anxious to do. Those eminent qualities were in him which are at the basis of all noble manhood (Matt. xxiv:44). Supposing that Eli had spoken, Samuel ran through the apartment, to be informed to the contrary, and to be directed to his bed. Again the voice came, with like response and result. A third time he heard and hastened, saying with surprised emphasis, "Thou didst call." Until this visit, Eli had not understood what had happened. He may have supposed that there was some disturbance in slumber through disordered vital functions. Now he perceives that there was a divine manifestation. Perhaps recent communications made to him were recalled (Ch. ii:27-35). He therefore directed the boy to lie down once more, and told him what to say if called a fourth time. God intended in this way to teach Samuel reverence for authority, as Jesus did (Matt. viii:4). Again came the summons, "Speak, Lord, thy servant heareth," was the answer. In that one sentence Samuel recognized the person who spoke, and acknowledged his readiness to serve, and made it possible for God to do with him according to his pleasure.

KNOWLEDGE.—The seventh verse of our lesson sheds light on the conduct of Samuel. The marginal rendering is a better expression than the original, "Thus did Samuel before he knew the Lord and before the word of the Lord was revealed to him." This accounts for his three visits to Eli, and explains why he did not recognize the voice—he did not know God. He was brought into personal acquaintance with Jehovah, a higher state than that enjoyed by most men, even the righteous. That state cannot be described, but it was evidently one of great blessedness (John xvii:3). It was undoubtedly the plan of the Almighty to bring the entire race into such intimacy with Himself. Adam began thus (Gen. ii:16), but fell away by transgression (Gen. iii:8). Subsequently, as the centuries passed, here and there men returned and knew the Maker. Among the more illustrious of these were Enoch (Gen. v:22) and Abram (James ii:23), of the olden time. Such were the writers of Scripture. This direct knowledge of God prepared a man to bring purifying and elevating influences to his fellowmen.

JUDGMENT.—Now that Samuel has heard, recognized and answered the call, what will God say to him? Or, rather, inasmuch as many things will be communicated in the course of the years (1 Sam. iii:21), what will God say first? Is it prudent to trust weighty subjects to a child? If he knows God, is he prepared to receive such messages? When the Divine enters the human, it purifies and expands. A child with God is wiser than a man with Him (Eccl. iv:13). On that night, God made known to Samuel his proposed judgments upon the house of Eli. His purpose to remove the priesthood from his family. He also disclosed the reason for this purpose, the notorious immorality of Eli's sons. Why tell this to Samuel? It was a very timely lesson for the boy. He needed to know that God's ministers must be holy (Lev. xxi:8), that Hophni and Phineas were rejected on account of their sins, and he needed, above all, to adjust his own conduct and character, not according to the loose practices then prevailing, but according to the higher standards which God had set up. Moreover, although there is no record to that effect, Samuel had reason to infer that this promotion would follow Eli's rejection.

TEACHING.—Of the many instructive points in the lesson we have room only for the following: 1. The religion of a people is dependent upon its ministers (Jer. v:31). Their character and example are most potent. Licentiousness in them is a public calamity. Holiness to the Lord should be their motto (Ex. xxviii:36). 2. Fathers are responsible for their sons, many of whom become wayward and fill the land with mourning because unrestrained. Eli is an example of parental failure worthy of study. 3. A pious mother is God's best gift to man, a generation or a nation. Her prayers bring down showers of blessings. She transmits herself to her offspring and lives in them. The world needs more Hannahs. No woman need desire a larger mission than hers. 4. The hopes of better days center in the children. A boy—desired before birth, welcomed at birth, nurtured after birth, consecrated to God, trained in God's house, called by God's voice, instructed in God's purpose—will make a man who can be used for God's glory. All along the centuries the infirm and the incompetent who fail give way for the prepared youth who succeeds.

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After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

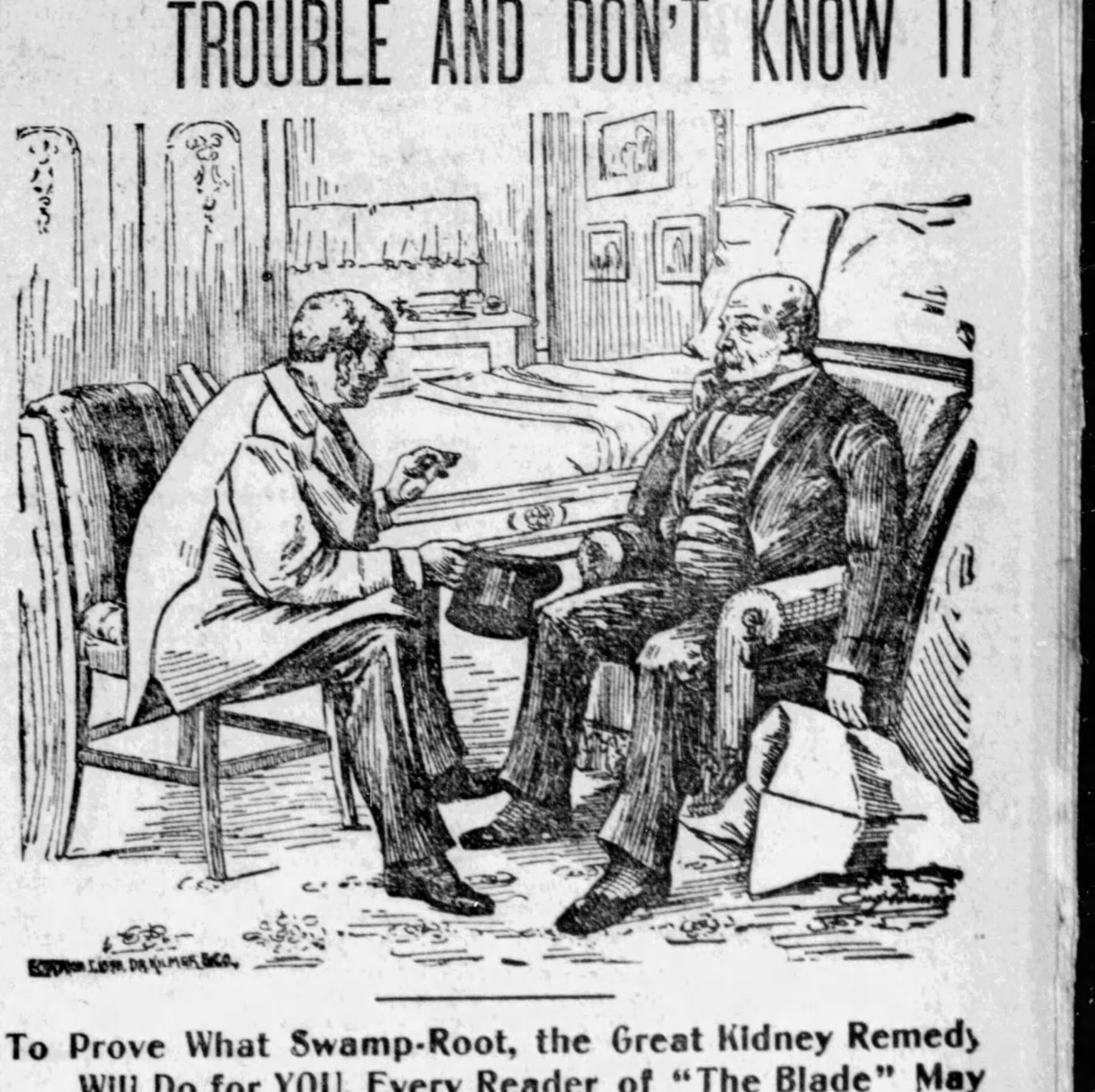
I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or better I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



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Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

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If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

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14 West 117th St., New York City.
Dear Sir: Oct. 15th, 1901.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the sligatest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Prince of Wales' Motto.

"Ich dien," the motto which belongs to the Prince of Wales, is usually translated "I serve," and tradition has it that it was taken by the black prince from the royal helmet of the blind king of Bohemia who was killed on the field of Crecy. It is a notable fact, however, that the late Dr. William Ihne, professor of English literature at Heidelberg, rejected this theory. He held that the motto was of Welsh origin and took its rise at the time when Edward I presented his new-born eldest son to the Welsh chieftians at Carnaban Castle as their future sovereign. He held the child up in his arms and exclaimed in Welsh "Eich dyn," meaning, "This is your man." The explanation is accepted by many antiquarians.

THE NEW MAUD MILLER

Goes to College, and the Judge Will Be Lucky to Get Her.

While many are deploring the fact of segregation at the University of Chicago and feeling that progress for women is having a setback, others are rejoicing over signs of advancement in more important ways.

The girls at Wellesley no longer limit their attention to the humanities and the so-called culture studies. They are about to take up scientific farming, dairying, poultry raising, grafting and other matters pertaining to the farm.

The progressive state of Minnesota took the lead in this direction. More than fifty girls have begun the study of scientific farming at the Minneapolis College of Agriculture, with the view of making farm work their life work. This college has been in existence for the past decade, but only recently have girls been admitted. The course emphasizes botany, chemistry, physics, household arts and domestic hygiene. Both boys and girls are taught to plan farm buildings, to lay out grounds artistically and to make the house an inviting home.

This is progress in the right direction. There will be no fear that these college girls will ignore domestic life or be unfitted for the duties of wife and mother. "Polite agriculture" for girls will counteract over and over any drawbacks that may come from segregation. The girl with the hoe will never be segregated for any length of time, and the new Maud Muller will have plenty of admirers. The farm is no longer to be the rude home from which sons and daughters turn with aversion. It is to be the center of intelligence and refinement.

All honor to the college whose course of study educates girls and boys for a home life of varied and interesting activity. The farm may yet be the ideal of every American young man and woman, and the nation will be the better for that ideal.—Chicago Chronicle.

A WASHERWOMAN'S WAY

A former Chicago woman, who is now living in a small eastern town, thus tells of her experience in hunting for a washerwoman: "I want a laundress, but you see the people here are all rich, that is, they own their own homes and have money in the bank. After many calls I finally found one, who said, 'Well, I don't have to wash, but I'll do it to accommodate you if you will pay me well.' I replied that I was willing to pay well for the work.

She then said, 'You must send the clothes in a carriage, and send for them in the same way when they are done; put them in a large telescope bag, for neighbors must not know that I am doing this, for, as I said before, I don't have to do it.' I asked her how I should know how much money to send her, and she replied that she would call for the money. I said, 'perhaps you would like me to send the carriage for you?' 'Well,' she said, 'it is a long walk.' How is that for a washerwoman?"—Chicago Tribune.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902.

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Ciruclation Last Week. 150,000

WATCHES AND CURTAINS.

We have mailed, up to and including November 29, all of the curtains due our subscribers as premiums by reason of our club offer.

Our proposition to subscribers whose time expires in December should now be in the hands of all. If you are one whose subscription expires in December, and you have not received it when you read this, please drop us a request on a postal to send you a duplicate. You will find it well worth reading.

The premium watch for November was awarded to E. L. Wright, Lompoe, Santa Barbara county, California, for the largest club sent during November.

VENEZUELA SEEKS HELP.

President Castro, of Venezuela, turns to the United States for relief, now that Great Britain and Germany are preparing to enforce the claims of their subjects against his government. Several years ago, when Great Britain's boundary claims, if granted, would have lost Venezuela a large slice of territory that would have joined to British Guiana, the South American republic turned to us, and our intervention secured arbitration and prevented the British land grab. But when the asphalt syndicate trouble came up, President Castro got on his high horse, and forced the transfer of Minister Loomis to another post.

But he takes a quite different tone now. "The government is confident," says he, "that, convinced of the justice of our cause, the United States will render Venezuela assistance in her future difficulties. Well supported and well applied, the Monroe doctrine is of the greatest possible importance and value. The motto of the United States should be accepted by the pan-American nations, which should be bound in indissoluble ties of comity and friendship. Questions with European governments can be amicably settled if they have the same desire for friendly relations."

President Castro has repaid the aid we gave Venezuela with indignities and unfulfilled promises. When an European complication arises, he is anxious for American aid; but when any trouble comes with us, he is domineering and impertinent. Other nations are tired of Spanish-American disregard of honest obligations, and of shuffling promises that are never kept, and now threaten to bring Venezuela to terms by force. We can not and should not interfere unless there is an attempt to acquire territory or to unjustly suppress her. At the same time, it is becoming more and more apparent that European nations will not assent, even tacitly, to the Monroe doctrine if the South American republics take advantage of its shelter to disregard their obligations. The time is coming when Europe will insist that we either shall compel these republics to behave, or else stand aside and allow them to be properly punished.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Louisiana Purchase exposition was postponed until 1904 because it was evident that the structures could not be completed in time to hold the exhibition next year. Now the fear is expressed that the directors will not have everything ready in time for the later date. There is complaint that they are not pushing things rapidly enough. This may be because they are desgnedly not advertising the exposition at this time, nor constantly calling systematic attention to the progress made in construction. The board says it is determined the people shall not be sick of the exposition before it opens. They say they have plenty of time and money, and will surpass all preceding affairs in the magnitude and splendor of the buildings, as well as in the extent and importance of the exhibits.

A comparison of its dimensions with those of the World's Fair at Chicago gives one a luminous idea of the magnificent scale on which it is planned, and inspires hope that success may follow. The ground area is twice that occupied at Chicago. There will be one hundred buildings, fifteen of which will be larger than the Liberal Arts building, the largest on the Chicago grounds. One square mile, in the aggregate, will be under roof. The architectural effect will be very fine. The plan is to give a wheel effect—broad avenues radiating from a central, elevated point. This is a crescent-shaped hill 1,400 feet from tip to tip, and 60 feet above the surrounding grounds. On the summit is the festival hall, surmounted by a dome 200 feet in diameter and 270 feet in height. Vast corridors, like the Chicago peristyle, will lead the points of the crescent, terminating in pavilions from restaurants, from which fine panoramic views can be had of the grounds. Fourteen colossal statues will represent the fourteen states of the Louisiana Purchase.

The money question is now at the front. The national government appropriated five million dollars, conditioned on the raising of ten millions more. Of this St. Louis gave half; but the remainder seems hard to obtain. Two and a half million yet remain to secure, and being the last will be the hardest to get. Every one hopes the directors will secure this speedily; and the great project move to an assured success.

The Columbian revolt is at an end. Next.

THE MESSAGE.

The message of the President contains nothing unexpected nor startling, but it is a strong and sensible document, whose recommendations will commend themselves to the thoughtful and intelligent American people. Undoubtedly the portion which will prove of the greatest interest in a political way is that referring to trusts and combinations. In this matter the policy he recommends is governmental control to prevent the evils which are possible through monopoly. "Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation," Mr. Roosevelt declares. And as experience has proved that state action is inadequate to obtain the necessary supervision, it must therefore be reached through national control.

As to the mooted question of the power of Congress to do this completely and effectually, the President reasons thus: Its constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce is absolute and unqualified; Congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper to execute this power; hence he believes the evils that restrict commercial freedom and restrain national commerce fall within the regulative power of Congress, and that it thus has power to control monopolies, prevent unjust discrimination that cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils.

The President therefore strongly urges upon Congress the enactment of a law, "reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations," upon which the power of Congress over these subjects can be finally tested in the court of last resort. If, contrary to his opinion, that decision shall show the inadequacy of the constitutional authority of Congress, then he favors a constitutional amendment which shall secure to it an ample measure of power for the purpose.

In addition, he recommends that an appropriation be made by Congress, to be expended under the direction of the attorney-general in securing a better enforcement of the present anti-trust law. The President closes this part of his message by a discussion of the hasty proposition to reduce or abolish duties on products which in this country are controlled by trusts. He shows that this would simply ruin the weaker competitors of the trust.

This leads the President to the subject of tariff revision, which is discussed on broad lines, and should receive the candid assent of all advocates of the protective system. He pleads for stability in economic policy, as continual changes or agitation for change in tariff schedules checks enterprise, unsettles business and this has a most unfavorable effect. But, says Mr. Roosevelt, "this stability should not be fossilization." What is needd fixity of the protective principle, but from time to time readjust the schedules as the changes in conditions and needs shall demand. In other words, the rate of duty on any imported article should be efficient to cover the differenec between the labor cost here and abroad, that the prosperity of the American wage-worker may be conserved, and no change in rates be made that would violate this principle. For instance, the duty on anthracite coal should be removed, for it is without any real effect on wages; and its abolition would, at times of crisis, enable us to get foreign coal and avoid a famine.

In readjusting the tariff, the President favors reciprocity treaties—which, on the one hand, will widen our markets and give our producers a greater field, and on the other secure a lowering of duties which may no longer be needed for protection, or where the resultant good will be much greater than the small evil which might follow. Should reciprocity by treaty be found impossible, there he recommends that the same end shall be reached through direct legislation, by lowering duties on a given product. This should not be done except after mature consideration by practical experts, and to this end the President recommends a commission of business men, to recommend to Congress such action as they may find advantageous.

The President finds that business combinations and labor combinations are both important factors in our modern industrial life, and the necessary outcome of prevailing conditions. Opposition to these combinations whether of capital or labor, should be directed to whatever is bad in way in which they are conducted, and not against them as corporations or unions. He reminds both organized capital and organized labor that their own interests must be brought into harmony with the interests of the general public. "Every employer, every wage-worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others."

A strong plea is made for the creation of a department of commerce, whose head shall have a seat in the cabinet. This, the President thinks would be an advance in dealing with the complex relations of capital and labor, and the supervision by the government of the great corporations doing an interstate business; and he recommends that the department be granted large powers in these directions.

The message contains no surprises, unless it be a surprise that the trusts, and tariff revision, were not made the subjects of more detailed and specific recommendation as to plans of Congressional action. The President has scrupulously avoided any appearance of dictation by the executive to the legislative branch of the government, while exercising his constitutional duty of recommending what he deems best for the whole country for the consideration of Congress in the exercise of the law-making power. The message is a thoroughly business document—direct and forceful, without any phrase-exploitation or rainbow-chasing, and will meet the approbation of the sober common sense of the American people.

The public hopes that nothing will occur to prevent President Roosevelt's strike commission from completing its work and giving its finding to the world. There is a general desire to know all about the work in the mining region from an intelligent and unbiased standpoint.

If Venezuela wishes to keep out of trouble, why don't she treat foreign business men with decency?

Possibly this session of Congress may reveal exactly what was the matter with Speaker Henderson.

VERMONT'S LIQUOR QUESTION

The outcome of the battle royal in the Vermont legislature over the liquor question is the enactment of a high license and local option measure, with a referendum clause. That is, the law is to be submitted to a vote of the people before it can go into effect. The constitution of the state does not, however, permit a direct popular vote to decide whether a bill shall become a law or not. This is evaded, in this case, in a most ingenious way.

The vote is to be taken on the first Tuesday in January; but instead of voting whether the bill shall become a law, the people vote on the question when it shall go into effect. The bill itself provids that it shall go into effect on the first Tuesday of next March, unless a majority shall be in the negative; in the latter case, the bill will not become operative until the first Monday in December, 1904. Before then, another legislature will be chosen, and if the majority of that body does not like the law it can be repealed before it goes into effect.

The provisions of the measure are that every year cities and towns shall vote whether licenses shall be granted. If the vote is "no license," then the traffic is prohibited therein until the next year's vote. In those towns which vote for license not more than two licenses shall be granted where the population does not exceed 1,500. In large places there shall not be granted more than one license to the 1,000 of population or larger fraction thereof. The rates are to be high, though there is a good deal of latitude allowed to the local authorities.

For licenses of the first class, which means for the sale of all sorts of liquors to be drunk on the premises, the fee shall not be less than $500 nor more than $1,200. A license to sell liquor not to be drunk on the premises may be obtained for $300. Licenses to sell malt liquors only, to be drunk on the premises, will cost $250; to sell malt liquors and light wines, not to be drunk on the premises, $150. The druggist who sells on prescription will pay only $10. The wholesale dealer will pay $1,000. The law is a good one of its class, though there seems no valid reason why there should be a smaller license for beer, wine, etc., than for other liquors.

MERIT, NOT COLOR.

President Roosevelt has publicly defined his position with regard to appointments of colored men to office. In a word, it is merit that counts, not color. He proposes to recognize the colored citizens of the United States as well as the whites, provided the colored applicant for a position is worthy, honest and capable.

Dr. Crum, an educated negro, is an applicant for the position of collector of the port of Charleston, South Carolina. A white citizen of that place wrote to the President, remonstrating against the appointment. He made certain specific charges against Dr. Crum, and then added that the appointment of a colored man to any such office was there considered "an insult to the white blood."

To this President replied, and gave out the letter for publication, as it defines his views on colored appointment to United States offices in the South. As to the specific charges against Dr. Crum, Mr. Roosevelt says they are entitled to the utmost consideration, and that he shall go over them carefully before taking any action. As to the color-prejudice, he says that, while the great majority of his appointments in every state have been white men, it has been his sedulous endeavor to appoint only men of high character and absolute fitness. And he closes with a dignified and forcible protest against the absurd bugbear of "negro domination."

How President Roosevelt, or any other man, no matter what his politics, who is fitted for the high office of chief executive of this nation, could take any other position, we can not see. The negroes are citizens of the United States, and practically all of them native-born. They are entitled to recognition quite as much as any other citizens; and color should not be a bar to appointment where the candidate is fitted for the place and is a man of honor and repute. Among the candidates for a given place the negro should have as good a chance as any—no greater one, and certainly no less.

GATHER YOUR BUCKEYES!

The public schools of the state are expected to observe the cetnennial of the admission of Ohio into the Union on February 27 next. The Ohio Historical and Archaeological society, which has charge of the celebration of that event, appointed a special committee on school celebration, its chairman being C. L. Martzolff, of New Lexington.

He has just sent out a circular of progress, in which the excellent suggestion is made that buckeyes should form an important part of school-room decoration on the February date, and that now is the time to gather them in preparation for the celebration. He also suggests that school pupils should make a preparatory study of Ohio history. A suggestive outline of this will be sent out within a few days, and will be printed by the newspapers of the state generally. A program for the celebration of Centennial Day will be prepared, and sent out about New Year's day.

OUR EXPORTS.

The statistics issued by the treasury department as to our exports for September and October show that our trade in manufactured articles is extending steadily. The value of these goods sent out of the country to find a market in September was larger than for the same month one year ago, while October showed a gain of $3,682,484 over the manufactured exports of October, 1901.

There was a falling off in our exports of grain and breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, etc. But it is certain that when we shall get the full benefit of the crop movement we shall have an imposing trade balance in our favor. The prices of grains have recently been too high for a free export movement; but this matter is adjusting itself. As to corn, it will be remembered that because of drouth we had but little to sell abroad. This year we have the largest crop ever grown, and a little later we may expect a heavy export movement.

The stockholders of the Standard Oil company have received $45,000,000 in dividends during the year. This should secure the prompt payment of coal bills.

Has it come to this that we are to have a man in the United States senate who bears the name of Reed Smoot?

FAVORS ARMY SONGS.

Major General Corbin, adjutant general of the United States army, in his annual report, said that every regiment should have its marching song, and that frequent practice in singing, especially on long winter evenings, would do much to keep the enlisted men away from the low drinking resorts which fringe the outskirts of every military post.

The suggestion is recognized as a good one, and very probably is the outcome of the allied expedition to China in 1899. Our officers noted with surprise the fact that the men of the foreign armies all have marching songs, and that they marched better when singing. Especially are the Russians fond of such songs. An American officer saw a Russian column marching over a heavy, muddy road. A few voices in each company would sing the opening lines of a verse, and then every man in the column join in on the refrain, producing a magnificent vocal effect, evidently lightening the march over the horrible road.

General Corbin's suggestion is favorably received, and already, we are told, one company of artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, have arranged a marching song, which they will practice, and sing when on the march. It is strange that the American armies, regular and volunteer, never took up the habit, which is very common in the English, German, French and Russian forces. Perhaps the omission was because of necessary caution in our Indian wars. But Cromwell's Ironsides marched into battle to the solemn lilt of the psalms they sung; and there is no doubt they fought the better for it.

"SEP." WINNER DEAD.

Away back in the stormy years of the civil war, the old song, Listen to the Mocking Bird, was a prime favorite. It was played and sung in every parlor in the land, and, with variations, was always one of the numbers in a concert, as well as a standby on the minstrel stage.

Its author, Septimus Winner, is just dead at Philadelphia, at the age of 76. He received only $35 for the Mocking Bird, which was one of his earliest compositions. He sold it outright, instead of on royalty, and its publishers report that its total sales foot up something like three million dollars. It was inspired by hearing a small boy whistling in a theater gallery, and the "gag" of the comedian—"He whistles like a mocking bird."

Another famous song of Mr. Winner's was written immediately after the removal of McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and called Give Us Back Our Old Commander. The soldiers of the Potomac were very fond of "Little Mac," and did not like his removal. The effect of this song on them was so great that the government ordered its publication stopped, and soldiers were disciplined who persisted in singing it. Mr. Winner was the author of many other very popular songs, as well as of many works on music and allied topics.

A FARMERS' EXODUS?

The Canadian government looks for 200,000 farmer immigrants from the United States next year to the splendid farming lands of the Canadian northwest, which is similar in soil to northern Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. Within the past year some 30,000 farmers from the United States crossed the border; and the opinion of the Ottawa officials is that these are so well pleased that not only will the immigration next year be much greater, but that the majority will take with them their families, and become permanent citizens of the Dominion.

But the important question is, whether these Americans will buy land outright, or settle on the free lands offered by the Canadian government. They can buy land at a very low price per acre, and in that case do not need to renounce their American citizenship, for the Canadian laws do not prohibit alien landholding. However, if they take free farms, that is a different matter. All that is required is a fee of $10 which each pays when he gives notice that he will apply for a patent; but when he obtains his patent he has to take an oath of allegiance to King Edward VII, and thus renounce American citizenship.

A movement across our northwestern border into Canadian vacant lands is not unexpected nor unnatural. And whether these men purchase outright and retain American allegiance, or become British subjects, the outcome will be the development of the Canadian Northwest into a commonwealth dominated by American ideals, and without any of the antipathies which are displayed by the people of old Canada—the provinces of Ontario and Quebec—against their Yankee neighbors. It may lead in the fulness of time to the peaceful admission of Canada to the American Union, and thus push our northern boundary to the shores of the Arctic sea.

EVER HEAR OF HIM?

Thomas Kilpatrick is dead. Never heard of him? Why, he did more to change social conditions in the large cities of the United States, probably, than any other one man. Yet he was not a sociologist, nor did he write books on social topics, nor was he a "reformer" of the "yawping" type, who strives to stir ignorant audiences to political action by a recital of alleged wrongs.

No, Thomas Kilpatrick was a builder—a man who puts up houses. He invented the modern flat. He built the first "flat building" ever seen in the United States—a five-story structure in Thirtieth street, near Lexington avenue, New York city. It was a plain and crude affair as compared with modern flats; but it gave comfort and the privacy of a separate home at a rental lower than these things could be had in a separate structure.

Landlords recognized the money value to them of the improvement, for it gave them a much larger return than any other form of residence property. Families appreciated the flats, and an eager demand sprung up. Now it is said more than 75 per cent of the inhabitants of the metropolis are flat-dwellers, and year by year the proportion increases in other cities. The flat has come to stay, and Thomas Kilpatrick's only known title to fame is that he was its inventor.

Ohio has appropriated $75,000 for the state's display at the St. Louis exposition and the governor has now appointed a commission to spend it. Ohio is certain to make a creditable showing at the World's Fair.

Mr. Bryan doubts Mr. Hill's Democracy and so do others who believe Mr. Hill voted for Bryan in 1900.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Coal Strike.

A week ago the announcement was made that the mine workers, acting through their representatives, had agreed with the operators to endeavor to adjust their differences by negotiations between themselves, the commission, however, standing ready to aid with conciliatory offices. The commission did not surrender jurisdiction of the controversy, but it adjourned to December 3, appointing a sub-committee to remain in Scranton to co-operate in the endeavor to bring about a settlement. A basis upon which the contending parties could proceed was said to have been found in an agreement contemplating a 10 per cent increase in wages, a nine-hour day and yearly agreements between the miners and the company by whom they were employed. The independent operators manifested dissatisfaction with the arrangement, and protested against any adjustment which would prevent the facts in controversy being threshed out before the commission, and an opportunity being given to them to disprove certain charges made by the mine workers. This attitude on the part of the independent operators seems to have determined the action of the coal road presidents, who declined a request to meet Mr. Mitchell at Washington on Friday, on the ground that the conditions were such that no substantial progress could be made as the result of the suggested meeting. It was declared to be the general judgment of the operators that it would be best for the present to go on with the hearing. This action brought the suggested negotiations to a sudden end. Meanwhile, the supply of coal is entirely inadequate to meet the demand, and the prospect is for a continuance of high prices for some time to come.

Our Corn Crop.

Colder weather will be welcomed in the West, because with its arrival marketing of corn will be possible on a large scale, and American producers will be enabled to take advantage of the large European demand which is expected to develop at the lower prices, consequent upon larger available supplies. Large yields of potatoes and good crops of corn in Europe last year enabled consumers abroad to get along in face of the immense shortage in the yield in America, which produces 75 to 80 per cent. of the normal world's supply. This year the European crop is a poor one, being nearly 160,000,000 bushels smaller, while the crop in this country is fully 1,000,000,000 bushels larger. Hence, a heavy demand from abroad may be reasonably looked for, but it is doubtful if it materializes early enough to much affect the rather poor showing made by American exports of breadstuffs this year, because of the shrinkage of $42,000,000 in the value of corn exports from last year and of $59,000,000 from two years ago.

The Fall in Silver.

Severe as the fall in silver had been, the price of the metal last week dropped still lower, the quotations having touched 21 11-16d. per ounce in London and 47¼ cents in New York, making a fresh low record in both markets. The main cause for the decline is, it seems, the rapacity of the powers in relation to the indemnity exacted from China, payment of which, being demanded in gold, has forced China to dispose of large amounts of silver in British India and other markets, and changed it from a constant buyer of the metal to a heavy seller. It is also stated that the Siamese government has been forced to close its mint to the free coinage of silver, and that the authorities of the British Straits settlements are taking steps to harmonize the currency of the colony with that of India, thus putting it on a gold basis.

Serious consequences are making their appearance on account of the break in silver. The Philippine currency question, which was left unsettled at the last session of congress, will have to be disposed of, as the complications caused by the rise in exchange at Manila are calculated to intensify any unfavorable features in the business situation throughout the island, and to cause direct loss to the government itself. It is noted that foreign exchange in Mexico is demoralized and that bankers refuse to sell drafts on the United States or Europe on account of the absence of any certainty about the value of the Mexican currency from day to day. Trade with the East is also affected unfavorably, and the situation has become one which attracts the attention of the world, but in this case, differing from what would doubtless have happened less than ten years ago, there is no mention of an international conference or suggestion that government action is necessary.

Postal Receipts.

Postal revenues continues to expand at a marked rate. The total receipts of the postoffice department from all sources for the last fiscal year amounted to $121,848,047. This means that there was an increase of over $10,000,000 over the revenues of the preceding year, and, notwithstanding a large increase in expenditures, the deficit for the year amounted to only $2,937,649, or nearly $1,000,000 less than the deficit for the preceding year. For the current fiscal year and that immediately succeeding larger deficits are expected. Of course, the postmaster general does not view deficits with any apprehension whatever. Indeed, it is well known to be the policy of the government, whenever the postal receipts exceed or even approach the expenditures, to extend postal facilities and cheapen the cost of the service to the public. The deficits of today represent a very much smaller percentage of the revenue than those of 30 years ago, when the revenue was less than a fifth of what it is today, and they would be swallowed up in any year were it not for extensions of the service. Attention is directed by the postmaster general to one very striking fact illustrating the magnitude of postal growth in the United States. It is this, that the increase in postal receipts last year was greater by $1,698,786 than the entire receipts of the service in the year 1860. A truly remarkable advance is indicated by that comparison.

Our Gold Coins.

The gold coinage of the country is entering almost entirely into storage, according to the director of the mint, who says in his annual report that the treasury now holds about $500,000,000 of coined gold, which he thinks is more than will be called for in a generation to come. Moreover, practically all the current coinage is being deposited in the treasury in exchange for certificates. For domestic circulation the people evidently prefer the treasury certificates, and when gold is required for export, as is well known, it is wanted in bars. The situation leads to the suggestion that certificates might well be issued against bars, a result which might be arrived at by some modification of existing statutes. The report shows that the mint is feeling the pressure of the demand for coins of small denominations, reflected in the recent report of Treasurer Roberts. The coinage of the year has, it appears, never been exceeded as regards the number of pieces struck, but the value fell from $136,349,781 in the fiscal year 1901 to $94,526,678 in the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The Russian Art Palace.

The committee of advice attached to the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg has recently held a meeting to discuss a remarkable project, the erection of a palace of arts. This building is intended to contain a home for widows and orphans of artists, an asylum for aged painters, an industrial-commercial school, with 30 workshops for competitors from higher art schools and an enormous hall for a permanent exhibition of Russian art. The total cost of the building, which is to be decorated with the sculptures and paintings of the best artists of Russia, will be about a half million dollars.

Still There.

"Josh bet Zeke that he could stay under water two minutes."
"Did Josh win?"
"Yep."
"Where is he now?"
"Under thar yet."—Philadelphia Record.

Old Slave Remembers Washington's Red Coats

"Yaas, sah, that's th' way Ah figger it—n'ahnty-fiv'—goin' ahn n'ahnty-six," said an old colored man who had dropped into a Jefferson street brew house for a glass of beer. He was old and bent. There was a lambrequin of grey whiskers hung about his face and his glasses had slid down to the very tip of his nose. "Yessa," he said in that peculiar squeaky intonation. "Ah kin recollect the revolution wah—Ah remember Washington sol'ers. They usta weah red jackets. Ah remembeh when thah com' home. Ah was a slave. Mah masters sole me three times. Ah was wuff three thousand dollahs and Ah war ah high price slave,"—and the old man chuckled his way out.

Famous Teniers Owned in Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Browning, of 2135 Parkwood avenue, have lately added to their collection of pictures a painting by David Teniers, the younger.

It was purchased from Mrs. Martha Cross, of Detroit, having been in the Cross family in England for over two hundred years. About ten years ago it was renovated in London at a cost of five hundred dollars, and is remarkably well preserved, showing no blemish save a few small cracks in the lower right hand corner.

The subject is "A Village Festival," the canvas being twenty-seven by thirty-six inches and somewhat larger than the usual Teniers. The date is presumably 1651, when this master of Flemish genre was about forty years old and at the height of his power. It was known as his "silver" or middle period, wherein his atmospheric effects expressed the cool, gray air of Nature, in contrast to the warmer and gloomier browns which dominate his earlier and later productions. He gave at this time more precise and careful treatment to his subjects and in the twenty-six figures of Mr. Browning's possession, one detects no diminution of that light and sparkling touch wherein the separate strokes of the brush are left unbroken—a power in which Teniers stands unequaled by any other genre painter. Besides an animated and realistic delineation of the peasant world, the "Village Festival" shows in its detail of setting the extraordinary technical faculty possessed by Teniers, and in its background and sky the delicate feeling for nature which characterized his silver period.

For his versatility Teniers has been called the "Proteus of painting." In his fifty years of untiring industry he executed hundreds of pictures, and he once declared, that it would take a gallery two leagues long to display them all. After Van Dyck and Rubens he ranks the third greatest genre painter of the Netherlands.

COUNT BONI DECLARES HE WILL BE RE-ELECTED

Paris, Nov. 26.—Count Boni de Castillane, the French husband of Anna Gould, whose election to the chamber of deputies was invalidated on the ground that it was due to bribery, is already laying wires for another contest when the new election takes place. He declares he will be triumphantly re-elected.

YOUNG VANDERBILT BRINGS HIS RACING MACHINE HOME

New York, Nov. 27.—William K. Vanderbilt, jr., created a sensation in Paris by the tremendous speed of his automobile Vitesse, and the young millionaire has brought it to this country. He says he will soon give exhibitions of its speed and endurance in long journeys.

Current Events.

Twelve football players killed, one fatally hurt, and 85 seriously injured during 1902 season; last year's casualties, 5 killed and 75 hurt.

Wm. A Pinkerton returned to Chicago from western trip declared recent bank and train robberies due to tramps familiar with nitroglycerin, not professional criminals; perpetrators desperate and hard to convict.

Booker T. Washington, in letter to Birmingham, Ala., newspaper, declared his interest in politics confined to issues affecting his race and advised negroes not to seek office.

Steamer Sylvanus J. Macy, with 18 men, sunk in Lake Erie during gale; news brought to Detroit by barge Mabel Wilson, which Macy was towing; steamer Bannockburn believed lost in Lake Superior with 20 men.

Philippines constabulary under Inspector Crockett killed 89 ladrones in Leyte; 13 killed by Corporal Montague's force; Thanksgiving observed by Manila cathedral service.

President Roosevelt, replying to Southern critics, says he will not draw the color line in appointments, but will seek the most able man regardless of his nationality or race.

State Department handicapped in preparing claims of American citizens for losses in Samoa by fact that it recently specifically denied liability for such claims.

Anti-trust law agitation and search of old records disclosed that first law against combines was framed by John Sherman to punish Gen. R. A. Alger for former's defeat in 1888 Republican national convention; Diamond Match company, in which Alger was interested, was specially aimed at.

Postmaster General Payne's annual report recommends free mail delivery in all cities of 5,000 population or $5,000 gross receipts; postal deficit for years ending June 30, $2,937,649.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson ordered quarantine against cattle, sheep and swine in New England and prohibited exportation or shipment elsewhere; foot and mouth disease epidemic in four states.

Richard Croker will return to New York next spring, but does not desire to resume Tammany hall leadership, according to John Fox, Democratic club president.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, who is seriously ill, is not expected to resume his public duties, and may resign.

Captain and crew of sinking schooner are rescued off Atlantic coast after eighteeen hours of peril and suffering.

Five Filipino guides in Zambales province captured by ladrones under Manalong's command; four guides murdered and fifth blinded and his tongue cut out as an "example."

Representatives of Chicago and Milwaukee tea importers to confer with Secretary Shaw in hope of devising plan to avert tea famine in west during removal of stocks from bonded warehouses after January 1, when war tax expires.

Capt. Pershing and 60 American soldiers complete march across island of Mindanao, and are probably the first white men who ever made the journey.

United States confronted with necessity of declaring itself regarding Venezuelan blockade of the Orinoco river, which is embarrassing American commerce.

Secretary of War Root, in annual report, recommended that office of commanding general be abolished and general staff be established, with chief as army's head; reorganization of militia and equipment for emergency army of 250,000 urged; coast defenses only half finished.

Controller William B. Ridgely, in annual report, urged congress to amend national banking law to permit issue of uncovered notes up to 50 per cent; would provide $350,000,000 for periods of money market stringency.

Dr. Frederick Mueller, assistant of Prof. Adolf Lorenz, Vienna surgeon, will return to Chicago next year and take charge of hospital for treatment of deformities by "bloodless" operation.

Wesley Reynolds, 16-year-old bank watchman at Westville, Ind., killed in battle with robbers after he had emptied one revolver and fired five shots from another at them, at a distance of ten feet; robbers then fled; posse and bloodhounds failed to trace them.

Mrs. Hattie L. Whitten, Dexter, Me., hanged herself with towel while being held as suspected murderer of her 9 and 11-year-old daughters, whose lives were insured in her favor; mysterious death of her husband also under inquiry.

FOREIGN.

Cuban senate may ratify reciprocity treaty with the United States, provided a 25 per cent reduction on tariff duties is granted.

British merchants in India alarmed at threatened invasion of steel industries by American capital; Bengal Iron and Steel company will import plant to forestall it.

Andrew Carnegie interviewed at Skibo by London Punch representative, who claims he was obliged to swim the moat, and found no books or libraries in the castle.

Haytian council chamber at Port au Prince surrounded by troops to prevent disturbances; Gen. Alexis Nord at St. Marc with 8,000 troops.

Frau Krupp, widow of German gunmaker, gave $1,790,000 for workmen's benefit fund.

British warship Sparrow shelled five South Sea island villages and annexed three islands to Great Britain.

Siamese government adopted gold standard and closed mints to free coinage of silver.

Nobel prize of $40,000 awarded to Maj. Donald Ross, Liverpool, for research into mosquito malarial theory; Dr. Emil Fischer, Berlin, and Dr. Arrhenius, Stockholm, also received awards.

$1,000 IN GOLD DOLLARS FREE.

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS REBUS?

The picture in the centre of this advertisement illustrates a well-known saying. If you can send us a correct solution of the picture puzzle YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000.00 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do by giving up a little of your spare time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the rebus, write your solution plainly and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the rebus, but STICK TO IT AND GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of our FASCINATING MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to every one answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to give away LARGE SUMS OF GOLD FREE. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded FREE GOLD PRIZES: Mrs. J. M. Lachlin, Twenty-third Street, Pittsburg, Pa., $130.00; Mr. O. F. Ackerman, Hill, N. H., $125.00; Mrs Fred Peace, 116 Atkinson Street, Rochester, N. Y., $125.00; Mr. George Corbett, Five Islands, Nova Scotia, Canada, $80.00; H. C. Hare, 40 Wisconsin Avenue, Columbus, O., $1,750.00 (this includes the $660.00 Cabinet Grand Upright Piano); W. Kettle, 2705 Carson Street, Pittsburg, Pa., $190.00; Miss Martha Gregory, 3 Park Street, Norwalk, Conn., $105.00; Mrs. John Just, Box 7, Enfield, N. H., $110.00. We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names, as we desire the space to tell you all about THIS SPECIAL $1,000.00 IN GOLD FREE OFFER. The rebus can be solved by an alert and clever person, and the reward is so handsome that it will amply pay you to TRY AND MAKE OUT THE INTERESTING PUZZLE PICTURE. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many Golden Prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to make out the well-known saying. WE HAVE THE $1,000.00 IN GOLD. Have you the brains and energy? If you can make it out, send your solution to us without one cent of money. Remember that this is our $1,000.00 in Gold Free Distribution, and we don't want you to send any money. When we say FREE, we mean PERFECTLY FREE. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, can you solve the above unique proposition? If you can do so, write what you read it to be, and send your full address plainly in a letter and mail it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Money is a nice thing to have, because there are so many useful uses we can put it to. By a little extra effort someone will get the money we give away. Some lazy and foolish people often neglect these grand golden free offers we make and then wonder and complain about their bad luck. There are always plenty of good opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GRAND GOLD FREE DISTRIBUTIONS. We are continually offering our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. This special contest we consider one of the greatest offers ever made. Do not delay in giving this matter your immediate attention, and if you can make out the puzzle picture, send your answer at once. $1,000.00 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove that in the many Free Cash Contests we have conducted in the past years we did not do exactly as we agreed. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. To pay out these big gold cash prizes is a pleasure to us. We intend to have the largest circulation of our high-class magazine in the world. In this progressive age publishers find that they must be liberal in giving away prizes of great sums of money. It is the only successful way to get your magazine talked about. For instance, if you should read the puzzle picture and we should hand you a sum of money as a free prize, you would never stop talking about our magazine, now, would you? We POSITIVELY CLAIM that you will be amply rewarded by sharing in our $1,000.00 in Gold Free Offer. Of course, if you are easily discouraged and are not patient and are not willing to spend any time in trying to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. This advertisement was not written for drones or idlers, who are not willing to give a liberal use of their time. We expect the reader to do some work and give it the time and attention it deserves. USE YOUR BRAINS. If you are successful in solving it, well and good. Write your solution and send it to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are. We really desire someone to be successful, and as it does not cost you one cent to solve and answer this splendid Free Money Offer, it will be very foolish for you to pass it by. In all fairness give it some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, and the cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this offer to you without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the rebus. The harder it seems the more patience and determination you should have. Courage and determination win many of the PRIZES OF LIFE. Your share in OUR FREE MONEY DISTRIBUTION depends entirely upon your own energy and brains. Don't delay a moment in TRYING TO SOLVE THIS PERPLEXING REBUS. Many of the people we have recently sent large sums of money to in our Free Money Distributions write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings, and saying that if we had not so strongly urged them to try to win they would not have been successful and would not have been the happy recipients of a large sum of money for only a few hours' effort. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR BIG CASH PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately. DON'T DELAY.

ADDRESS:
THE ROBINSON PUBLISHING COMPANY,
24 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

You should select your

Christmas Gifts:

from the

Blade Premium List.

It is full of useful things for every one. Send for it.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio

Dinner Sets

65-Piece Sets,
100-Piece Sets,
112-Piece Sets.

Full description given in the Blade Premium List—send for it at once.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Publishers' Column

Nasby's Letters:

Your Last Opportunity to Obtain a Copy of the Famous Nasby Letters.

We have on hand about 200 copies of The Nasby Letters which we desire to dispose of before moving into our new building.

If you want a copy of this book, order at once, as it will be impossible to obtain one at any price after the few we have are sold out. Price, postpaid by mail, 25c. Order at once.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches:

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

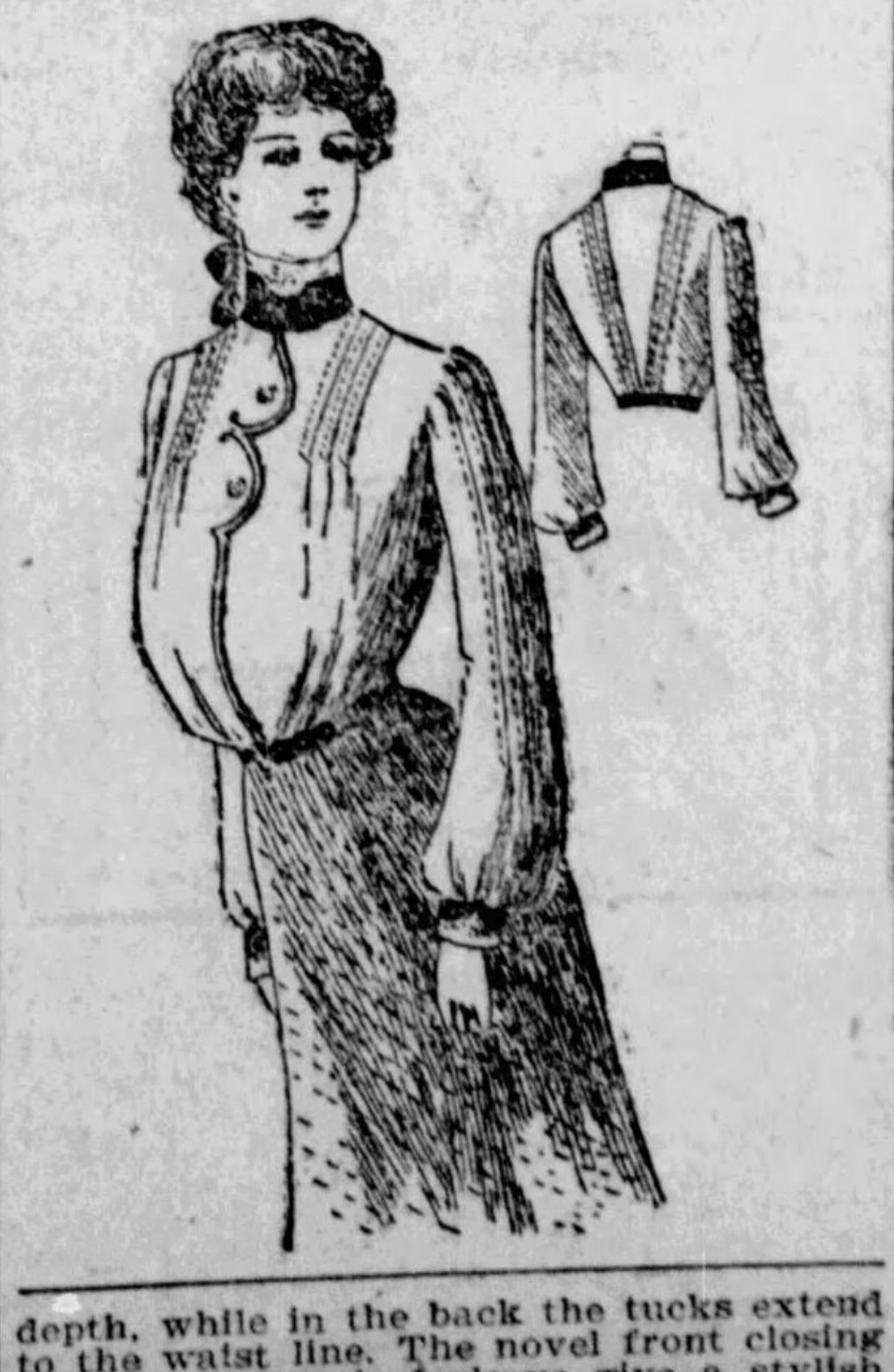
These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2418—Beaumont Waist.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

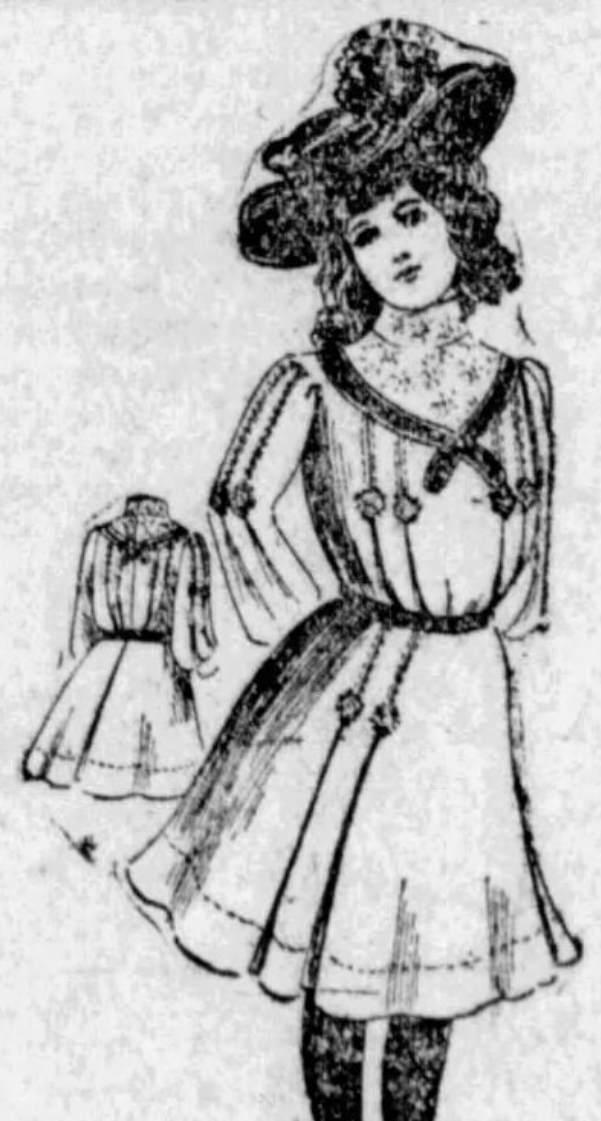
This model is especially desirable for flannel or silk and may be simply stitched or trimmed as elaborately as desired. A lining is given with the pattern, the use of which is optional. In the front there are three backward-turning tucks on each side which extend to about yoke depth, while in the back the tucks extend to the waist line. The novel front closing and prettily tucked sleeve give a stylish finish to this design. Cream-white flannel stitched in cardinal silk with velvet collar and cuffs and dull gilt buttons would make a simple, but charming waist. The sizes for 12 and 14 years will require three and one-fourth yards of material 27 inches wide. Three and one-half yards of goods with one-fourth yard of velvet cut bias for collar and cuff facings will be required for the 16-year size.



2422—Bethel Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.

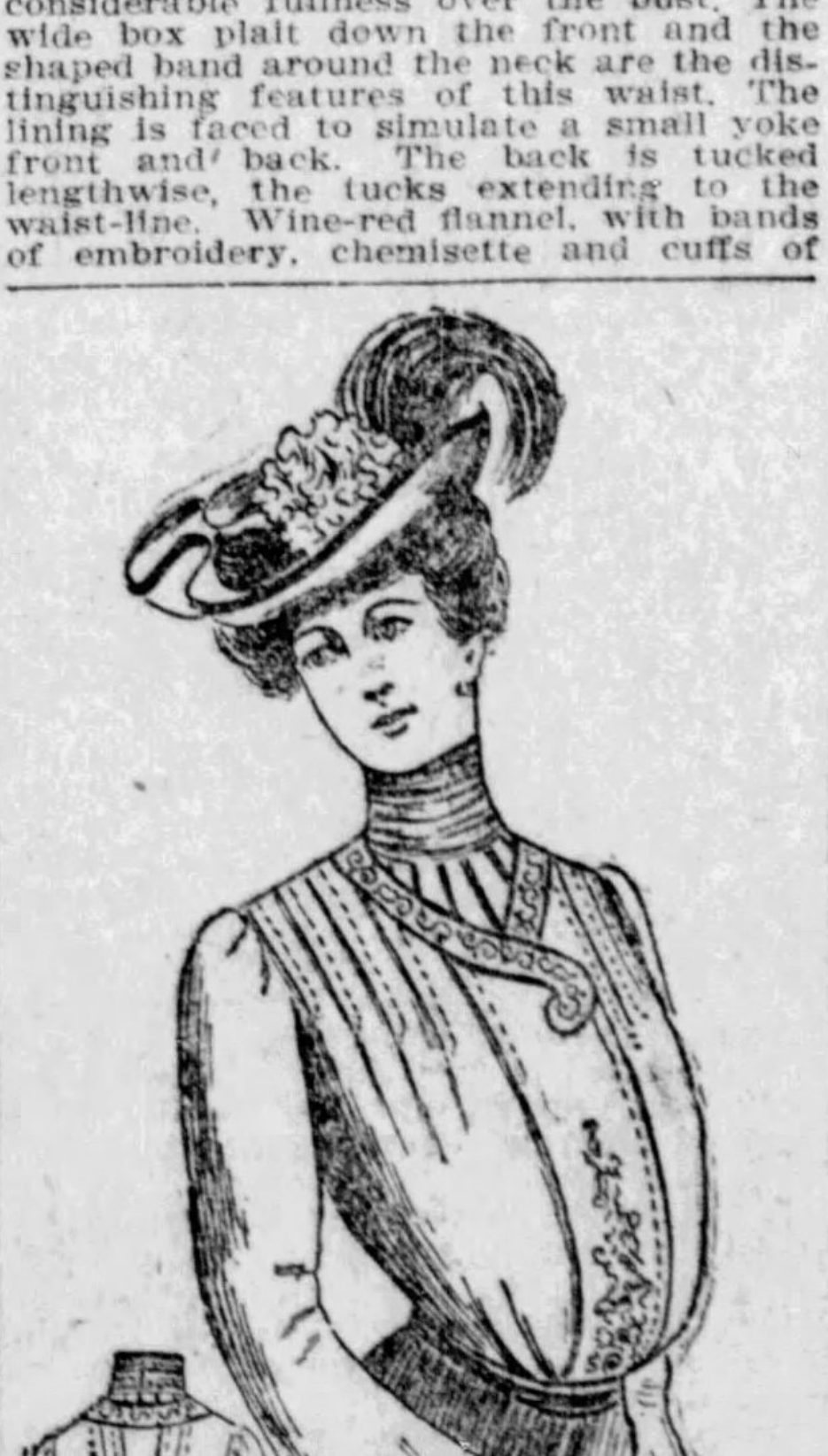
This jaunty little frock has the popular slot seam effect in the waist and skirt, also in the sleeve. The waist is decorated with inverted plaits stitched as is also the skirt and sleeves. The waist lining is faced with cream lace to simulate a yoke, which is outlined by a shaped band of ruby velvet to match belt of same material. Stitching and medallions of lace finish the plaits. The circular skirt has an inverted box plait at the back and a deep hem finishes the lower edge. To make this little frock in the 6 and 8-year sizes, three yards of goods 44 inches wide will be required. This 10-year size will require three and one-half yards of goods 44 inches wide, with one-half yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for yoke and collar.



2408—Ashton Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

This model is especially designed for slender figures, the half-inch tucks giving considerable fullness over the bust. The wide box plait down the front and the shaped band around the neck are the distinguishing features of this waist. The lining is faced to simulate a small yoke front and back. The back is tucked lengthwise, the tucks extending to the waist-line. Wine-red flannel, with bands of embroidery, chemisette and cuffs of cream white silk striped with black velvet ribbon and crush collar of Liberty silk would make a charming garment. Thirty-two and 34 bust measure, will require two and one-fourth yards of goods 48 inches wide. Two and one-half yards will be required for a 36 bust and two and three-fourths yards with one-half yard of silk, three yards of velvet ribbon and two yards of embroidery for 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Legislation for the Control of Trusts.

TARIFF COMMISSION MILDLY SUGGESTED

Reciprocity, However, Should First Be Considered.

Relations of Capital and Labor Discussed—Creation of a Department of Commerce—The Army Canteen.

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress was read before both bodies today. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede; but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the Old World by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people, we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have decided that, for woe or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would we can not play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

The Gospel of Hope.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present, and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this government, and in the days of Lincoln preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but is an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people.

Great Wealth Accumulated.

Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion: let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity—of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive legislation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

Trusts Should Be Controlled.

In my message to the present Congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence, but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which can not so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision can not be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action.

Not an Attack on Corporations.

Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them, we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

Great Care Necessary.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

No more important subject can come before congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country can not afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that the power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

Congress Has Ample Power.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operation, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purpose above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney-general.

Tariff Reduction No Aid.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end can not be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Should Preserve Protective Tariff.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff; and that the country can not prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the coun-

Continued on Seventh Page.

DEATH FROM DREAMS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 29.—"Death from dreams" will be the coroner's decision relative to Timothy Kelley, a former Boston citizen, who was reared in Illinois. Kelley's case is one of the most remarkable known to medical annals. He was 32 years old. For years he had suffered from horrible dreams. He was found dead on his knees at a Philadelphia boarding house in the act apparently of supplication. The physician who was called says fright in a dream caused death.

NEED TEETH.

Serious Failure of Body Comes from Lack of a Good Grinding Mill.

"A few years ago Mother had her teeth all taken out, hoping in that way to relieve her suffering, but failed, and it left her gums so sensitive that the wearing of false teeth or the proper mastication of food were equally impossible, so that in the Spring of 1901 she failed rapidly, mind and body both giving way and for many weeks life and reason were despaired of.

At one call of her physician he said she absolutely must take some nourishment, something easily digested, 'try Grape-Nuts.' I immediately obtained a package, prepared some with good, rich cream, and fed her from a teaspoon. She began to take it regularly and liked the food so well she would ask between times if we had any ready for her. She began to improve at once.

It is now three months since she began eating the food. She has fully recovered her health, looks better and is fleshier and stronger mentally and physically, than for many months previous.

Grape-Nuts furnished the nourishment for her that it seemed impossible to get from any other kind of food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Your money back if not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of $500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfil any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, join with a friend.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY DISTILLERY TROY, O.

71 DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

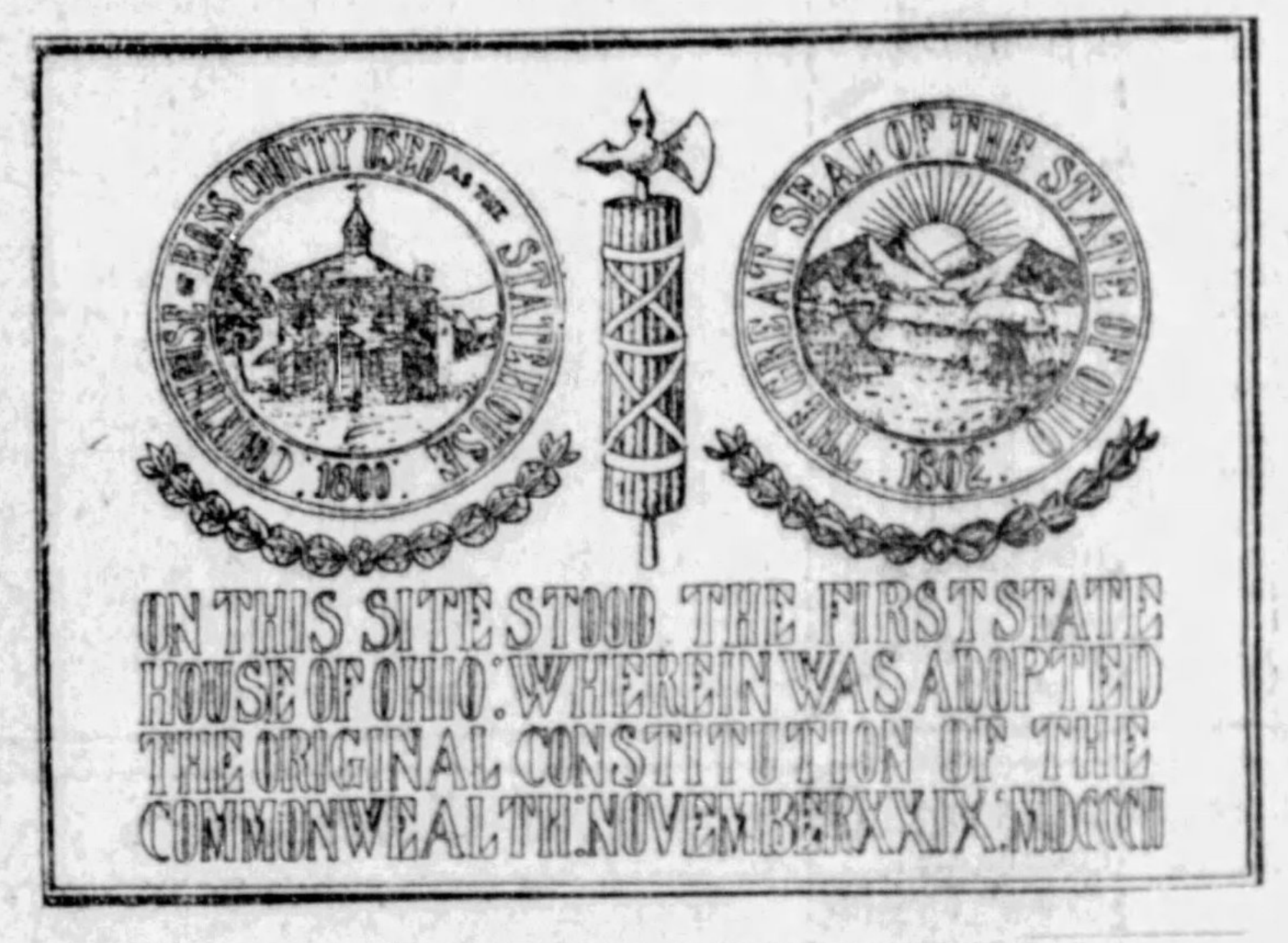
OHIO CELEBRATED

The Centennial of Adoption of First State Constitution.

Chillicothe, O., Nov. 29.—The people of Ohio evidently take more interest in present matters than in the adoption of Ohio's original constitution one hundred years ago today. The visitors from other parts of the state could all be accommodated in an ordinary passenger coach. Governor Nash preferred to go to the banquet of the Ohio Society in New York, to attending the event, and local pride brought out less than five hundred people to the unveiling of the memorial tablet on the front wall of the court-house, the site of the original structure in which the constitution was adopted.

The weather is partly to blame. The day broke with every promise of brilliancy, but by 8 o'clock a storm of mingled snow and rain was falling, which lasted for two hours, fortunately ceasing in time for the open air exercises of the unveiling.

Just after 11 o'clock a band stationed on the court-house portico, opened with a medley of patriotic airs. Then the simple and impressive ceremony began with a speech presenting the tablet to the city by Robt. W. Manly, who is a descendant of Gov. Tiffin. The larger portion of his remarks were devoted to the history of the two court houses, the older of which was the meeting place of the constitutional convention. Then Miss Effie Scott, who is a descendant of Gov. William Allen and of Gov. McArthur, drew the cord which unveiled the tablet, amid the applause of the spectators. The lettering is so bold and clear that it can be read from the sidewalk, some twenty feet away. It is placed at the right of the main door of the court house, and so pleased are the citizens with it that already a movement is on foot to place a similar tablet to the left to commemorate the soldiers from Ross county in the war of 1812, the Mexican, Civil and Spanish wars. Henry H. Bennett, the designer of the centennial tablet, has been asked to prepare a design which is hoped may be completed in time to dedicate next November at the time of the state centennial celebration. Mayor Taple then accepted the tablet in a speech which reviewed the roll of famous citizens of this historic town.


CENTENNIAL ROSS COUNTY USED AS THE STATEHOUSE
1800
THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF OHIO
1802
ON THIS SITE STOOD THE FIRST STATE HOUSE OF OHIO WHEREIN WAS ADOPTED THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH NOVEMBER XXIX MDCCCII

TABLET UNVEILED IN CHILLICOTHE.

The afternoon exercises began in Memorial Hall at 2:30. Presided over by Judge Douglas, brother of Hon. Albert Douglas. The first address was by Hon. Wm. McClintick, a venerable man of striking appearance, born in 1819. He has known personally every governor of the state of Ohio, from Tiffin to Nash, except Huntington, Meigs and Brown. His address was replete with interesting historical facts. When the old court house was sold at auction, he jestingly bid $75 and it was knocked down to him.

He tried to dodge the purchase, but the commissioners were obdurate. Just then, the great fire of 1852 destroyed the business section of the town, and he disposed of the old material at good profit. The second address was made by Hon. Dan J. Ryan, in which he recounted the history of the settlement of Ross county at length, the delivery occupying nearly an hour. The closing event was the signing of their name by all visitors from abroad, all descendants of early Ohio officials and of the signers of the first constitution, the volume containing them is to remain in the Ross county archives.

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CATTLE EPIDEMIC.

Hoof and Mouth Disease Prevalent in New England.

New York, Nov. 29.—In order that the danger of infection from the hoof and mouth disease now reported to be prevalent among the cattle in Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, may not spread in this city and state, Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, president of the department of health, is taking precautions. However, most of the meat used here comes from the western stockyards, and the milk from New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Veterinary inspectors have been stationed in New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties. They have orders to use the strictest measures to keep out any cattle which may show any signs of the disease.

According to the bacteriologists of the city health department, the disease is new to this country, but is well known in Europe, especially in Belgium. The mortality from it is not high, but is extremely contagious. It is due largely to the heat from organic matter, and it attacks the hind hoofs first, where the animals stand in their stalls. The disease is transmitted to the mouth when the animal licks its feet, and is thus called the hoof and mouth disease. The germs of the poison enter the blood through the stomach, much the same as those of diphtheria do—the temperature is elevated and fever sets in. This, of course, affects the milk of the cow and will naturally injure those who drink it.

A Dutch cow brought pleuro-pneumonia into this country in 1841. It was called the cow distemper, and the government lost from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 worth of cattle in a year, but finally stamped it out. Destruction of the infected animals is said to be the only way to check it.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The order of the secretary of agriculture forbidding the export of live stock from New England ports, has had the effect of forcing some of the export buyers at the local stockyards out of the market for the present.

About two thousand head of cattle and sheep which arrived here yesterday and to-day en route to Boston have been stopped and placed on the local market or shipped to New York and Philadelphia. The shipments from Canada have also increased and the large supply of stock thrown on the local market has caused a slight decline in prices.

A MEDAL FOR WHITE.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Emperor William, in his farewell audience of Ambassador White, yesterday, presented him the gold medal of the empire for science and art, which is given once a year to a person, either a German or a foreigner, who, in the opinion of the government, is best entitled to it. Emperor William said that while it was a pleasure to make the presentation, he did so on the recommendation of Chancellor von Buelow and Secretary von Richthofen. His majesty added that as a personal remembrance he was having a porcelain vase made at the royal works here for Mr. White.

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Young Widow, alone, my husband died three years ago and left me $13,000 life insurance; my parents have since died, leaving me property amounting to over $30,000. I wish to marry a kind, honest gentleman to whom I can trust my happiness and my fortune. If sincere, answer and give description of yourself. MARION, GRANT WORKS, ILLINOIS.

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SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTD. BIG WAGES—Our Famous Puritan Water Still, a wonderful invention—beats Filters. 72,000 already sold. Demand enormous. Everybody buys. Over the kitchen stove it furnishes plenty of distilled, aerated, delicious, Pure Water. Only method—saves lives and Dr. bills; prevents typhoid, malaria fevers, cures disease. Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms, Etc. FREE. Address, Harrison Mfg. Co., 15 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

GERMANY'S FLEET

In the West Indies to Watch German Interests.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—The German fleet society, to which Emperor William and nearly all the cabinet ministers, naval officers and others high in the government service belong, has sent its several members, through the society's publication, a statement of the considerations which make necessary the building of more cruisers for service abroad, especially in Central and South American waters. The communication deals with German trade relations there and goes seriously into the amounts of the present capital invested and the future possibilities. It does not contain the least trace of jingoism, but concludes with a carefully phrased paragraph, saying that "Germans must make up their minds whether the business already created shall be protected and extended or permitted to languish. If the former alternative is accepted the navy must be increased by sufficient cruisers to adequately protect trade."

Concerning the extent of German interests in Venezuela the communication says they amount to an aggregate of $50,000,000, of which roughly speaking $15,000,000 is invested in railroads and $12,500,000 to $15,000,000 in plantations and productive works. The remainder is engaged in trade and in the handling of German goods.

With the German cruisers Ariadne, Amazone and Niobe going out about December 10, Germany will have seven vessels in the West Indies. According to present arrangements so far as can be learned the stay of all the vessels in those waters is indefinite. The marine ministry does not indicate what disposition will be made of the squadron after the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy, but it is not unlikely that two cruisers will be sent to the Pacific coast, where the German flag has not been seen for some time.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Nov. 28.—General Alexis Nord, who was war minister of the provisional government, and who is at St. Marc with about 8,000 to 10,000 men from Gonavives, has sent an ultimatum to the government here, demanding the invalidation of the election of deputies who are members of the party headed by M. Firmin, the self-exiled leader of the recent rebellion. If the chamber refuses to cancel the election of these deputies the outbreak of another civil war is probable. The general opinion is that the chamber will reject the general's demand. Preparations are being made to defend Port-au-Prince in view of the possibility that General Nord will attack it.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help given to human creatures in any other stage of human life can possibly give again.

Thursday.

The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about
And always wear them inside out
To show their lining.

Friday.

Who does his best shall have as a guest the Master of life and light.

Saturday.

Every task, however simple, sets the soul that does it free.

Sunday.

Honest toil is holy service; faithful work is praise and prayer.

Monday.

Hold fast the leash of self-control for at the moment you think youself the safest you are in the most danger from passion's attack.

Tuesday.

All that happens through the whole world happens through hope. No husbandman would sow a grain of corn if he did not hope it would spring up and bring forth the ear.

Cultivate The Faith That Makes Alive.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"I am worried to death!"

Looking into her face and one could have no question but that she was telling the literal truth. Worry was ploughing deep lines in her forehead and cheeks, dimming the brightness of her eyes, writing decay upon her body in unmistakeable characters. She expressed, not only in words, but in every movement, the fact that she had no faith in any power of good in herself or in the universe, for this is what such intense worry, such over anxiety amounts to.

With this thought comes the memory of something I saw about the actor, Sol Smith Russell. He had three young nieces living in the West of whom he was very fond.

On one occasion, so the story goes, he took the youngest of them for a walk and bought her some candy on the agreement that it was not to be eaten until they reached her home. They started, but before they had gone far, the little girl proposed, "Let's wun!" Her uncle declined, and there was long pleading, all to no purpose. Finally, the little girl stopped, knelt down on the pavement, and offered up the petition: "Dod, please make Uncle Sol wun." "It was simply a question of my losing my dignity, or her losing her faith in God," said Mr. Russell in relating the incident, "so we ran as fast as we could for home."

It is an amusing little recital, but it contains a meaning that is worth considering. The child's faith brought her the good she wanted when tears and moaning might, and probably would, have been of no avail.

It is faith, unfaltering faith which brings all things that we desire. It may be of the lower kind that has in it no thought outside of human will and power to achieve, or of the higher sort into which trust in a Divine and omnipotent presence enters—the end attained in either case is what is called good.

This lack of faith becomes that which we name worry, the greatest destroyer of happiness and of life.

"It is not the work, but the worry,
That makes the world grow old,
That numbers the years of its children
Ere half their story is told;
That weakens their faith in heaven
And the wisdom of God's great plan.
Ah! 'tis not the work, but the worry,
That breaks the heart of man!"

This is a truth that needs constant reiteration: "Not the work but the worry!" Every hour of the day, each day of the week may be filled with severe mental or physical labor and both brain and body will stand the strain. Add worry, either a great one, or the little ones that gnaw and gnaw ceaselessly, and the whole structure of life will be undermined and perhaps fall into irremediable ruin.

I read the other day of a man who had committed suicide. So far as could be ascertained, there seemed no reason adequate to explain a condition that would lead to the tragedy. He was a little worried, so said his family, about his business. Investigation showed there was nothing yet serious, but only a possibility of loss. The unavoidable conclusion was that he had allowed this chance of misfortune to cloud his whole horizon shutting out the consciousness of his real blessings and leading to the deed which caused such infinite sorrow to his friends.

"Ah! 'tis not the work, but the worry,
That breaks the heart of man!"

We worry because we have not faith. We know that it does no good, that it does not in any way strengthen hands or hearts to meet misfortunes bravely, but on the contrary brings weakness; that it robs the day of joy and the night of rest; and yet we go right on hugging the fear in a close embrace, cherishing it as a bosom friend, until it turns and rends us, to our undoing.

It is foolish to say that we cannot control our thoughts which persist in dwelling upon what we fear. That is to argue weakness of will, lack of self-control, the mastery of the spirit by things which ought, instead, to serve. We can think as we desire and determine, providing we use the same resolve that we employ in other accomplishment, exactly the same which holds us to the ordinary purposes of life. To be happy and successful with worry holding the fort of our thoughts, is as impossible as to make the sun shine upon us when it is on the opposite side of the earth.

We reap what we sow, and every time we worry we sow a seed of fear which will grow into a monster plant to overshadow and destroy what we hope for, what we desire most.

We Can overcome the worry habit. We Can train our thoughts to dwell upon the bright side of life—and there is always the light shining if we open our eyes to see—not in an hour, not in a day, but gradually if we persevere as we would to build a house, to paint a picture, to learn to do anything upon which the heart is fixed.

Have faith in the good. Therein lies the pith of the whole matter. Faith is a living force, a real substance to be used for a purpose as any other force is employed. Let it create vibrations of love and hope to go forth with their message to others, and be sure they will return again to give you strength. Believe in the Infinite Presence, that God is everywhere, and because He is within you, believe in yourself, in your own powers, in your own ability to rise above discouragement, above failure. It does not matter how often we fall, providing we always get up again. If things seem to go wrong, believe, and insist upon belief, that they will by and by go right, because underneath all and through all is Good.

Lilian Whiting puts the same truth in this beautiful way:

"Let one, finding himself suddenly confronted by disaster or defeat, resolve: All that has been—every factor and every circumstance that has led up to this moment shall be for good and never for evil. It shall be for good to each and all and every one involved in it. Even loss or sadness shall be transmuted into gain and joy on a higher than the mere earthly plane. For life shall be kept open, that the Father's life may flow through it."

Make the experiment you who doubt. Dismiss worry which kills. Cultivate faith which makes alive.

COZY CORNER.

Who Has Such a Friend—Who Is Such a Friend?

I have a friend who is subject to the complaint known as "the blues." She is a misery to herself, and to every one with whom she comes in contact while the attack lasts. Perhaps she retires in an amiable frame of mind; her smiling good night falls caressingly on our ears and all is well. The next morning, so far as to account for her despondency—she only can say that "she felt as though she had not a friend on earth," or "as if something dreadful was going to happen."

Now, isn't this foolish and yet, isn't it sad? Because, every time my friend gives way to these vague emotions she loses just that much of her self-control and makes it that much harder for her to resist the feeling. She casts a shadow on those about her—light or dark as their own development may determine—and so loses on each occasion a glorious opportunity to rise, or help others to rise, above such transient feelings, to higher and more noble thoughts and actions.

There seems to be with some persons an idea that to thus weep and wail for no definite reason, indicates a finer and more sensitive organization; such persons are always having "their feelings hurt," by those who may, in fact, be giving them no thought whatever. They forget that the majority of people in this busy world are in earnest, and also in haste, and have no time to walk around those who stand in the way, with arms akimbo set, waiting for a cause of complaint.

And now for some practical hints to help those who may be really striving to overcome this unfortunate tendency. To such I say—do each day some work that will send the blood bounding and tingling through your body—a poor circulation of blood is the cause for many supposed troubles; don't pinch in your smiles—laugh whenever you can and look out for the pleasant and funny things; a merry heart may be cultivated as well as anything else and it "doeth good like a med- it is possible for mortals to see, everything stands in exactly the same relation to her as before, but by some occult process she has arrived at the sad conclusion that "the world is hollow, and her doll is stuffed with sawdust."

She looks at you reproachfully if you laugh at the jokes in the morning paper and her grief grows more profound as you plan the day's program with your accustomed cheerfulness and enjoyment. "Oh, dear! I just wish I was dead," is the usual culmination of her sighs and doleful looks and a "good cry" completes the scene.

When this is all over, and she is again her normal self, she does not seem able icine."

Never talk of your bad feelings to others and never listen to another person retail his or her complaints; you need not be rude or unsympathetic, but switch the conversation off onto some more pleasant topic. Do not criticise another's actions—we each have enough to do to watch our own boat, and if you "can't help noticing" folks, try to discover some beautiful trait in their disposition—every one has some of these and after a little practice you will find a real satisfaction in locating these hidden veins of gold. Don't borrow trouble nor look forward to some disaster, nor be idle, but keep busy and so conquer the "blues," which are a mixture of self-pity, self-distrust and envy. And finally—

"Build a little fence of trust around today,
Fill it full of loving deeds and therein stay;
Look not through the sheltering bars upon tomorrow,
God will help thee bear its load of care and sorrow."

Mrs. E. P. Harbaugh.

About the Babies' Clothing.

I have long felt that I would like to say a word for the comfort and care of the babies who cannot speak for themselves, but have kept putting it off until I read the article by "E. J. C.," which is excellent in all points except one; that is, in regard to dressing the little ones in flannel. This is not absolutely necessary, except in some special cases, and for some children it is positively hurtful. I have known babies to scream by the hour simply because they had on flannel shirts and were otherwise roasted in flannel garments. We all know of grown-ups who cannot bear the feeling of the softest of wool garments and I have seen those to whom even fleeced cotton was unbearable, and as older folks differ in this respect, so do little babies. They should wear next to the sensative skin garments of fine lawn—not linen—and if necessary, heavier material can be worn over these.

Our grandmothers had no choice except flannel, or cotton, or linen, but in these days when such excellent quality of outing flannel can be had, there is no excuse for the baby's not being comfortable, though I would not for any reason, be without flannel in the house to use if necessary.

A mother may provide the softest of flannel garments for her child, but how long will they remain so after passing through the hands of the average laundress?

One very important thing is, that baby's clothing—especially the napkins—should be washed with soap containing the least possible amount of lye. A little borax in the wash water is better than anything else and if a mild soap is used, it should all be rinsed out of the clothes; borax is also safer to use on the baby's skin.—Mrs. Mark.

A Popular Trimming.

"Elizabeth:" You cannot go amiss in using your nice fur for trimmings as it it is found this season combined with everything, even lace. Your light broadcloth gown will be very stunning trimmed with the bands of fur. Have bands of the same on your hat. Dress skirts are made to drop over a silk petticoat cut with five gores, and with a wide plaiting at the foot.

"Mother:" Waists, house gowns, kimonas and dressing sacks are made from flannels shown for these purposes. French flannel costs about seventy-five cents a yard, but a very good quality of imitation goods can be had in beautiful colors and designs for twenty-five cents, and flannelettes cost even less—some selling as low as fifteen cents a yard.

There is a coarse weave of goods in white, and colors, called Danish cloth, which sells for twelve and a half cents the yard, and makes very serviceable waists for winter. If they are made up without a lining they can be laundered as easily as white cotton goods.

Some Things and Others.

In the book of Hints to Husbands this verse would be very appropriate:

"When a woman has washed the dishes
A thousand times and one,
Sometimes that woman wishes
Away from it all to run.
But if she feels that she's been earning
Cash for a little fun,
Then gaily will she wash them,
A thousand times and one."

And these suggestions from a paper on "The Wife's Salary," by Julia Ditto Young, might cause a change in the inner workings of some households:

"A woman of liberal education, who adds to her other qualifications (over the hired and paid 'help') invincible honesty and sleepless vigilance over his property, might present these three alternatives to the man who considers that her work, being a work of love, she is well paid in being allowed to do that work:

"First—

"Whistle, Father Birdie, whistle household cares away.
Household cares would turn me soon from a black bird to a gray."

"But that's impossible."

"Well, then, I will go on working, but you must pay me in the coin dearer to women than gold—in praise, in endearments heaped one upon another, in ceaseless compliment to my achievements!"

"Oh! I am so rushed—so tired—you know I love you!"

"Very well; then pay me in pelf if not in praise. Let me have a few dollars that I need not be careful of, but which I may spend unreasonably and foolishly. For I am so tired being sensible, I want to buy idiotic things like cigars.

"I yearn, I faint for some of life's free beauty,
Its loose beads with no straight string running through."

On the child's medicine shelf it is always safe to keep a bottle of castor oil to use in a case of indigestion, or a sudden attack of cold or fever; there is nothing better, and if the "aromatic" castor oil is used there will be none of the oldtime dread of taking a nauseous dose.

Syrup of rhubarb is another excellent thing to have handy where there are children in the family. When the breath is bad, the tongue coated and the bowels out of order give a teaspoonful of this syrup every hour for three or four times and it will generally make everything right. This treatment should be accompanied with a less solid diet.

The third remedy for the ills and ailments of childhood is wine of ipecac. When an emetic is necessary there is nothing better than this in doses of half a teaspoonful, repeated every ten minutes, until vomiting is produced. In cases of croup apply hot cloths to the throat and lungs and give the ipecac freely, and in the majority of cases, when the doctor arrives—if you have sent for him as you should—he will have nothing to do but to give his approval of what you have done and—pocket his fee.

A young woman in New York city makes a very comfortable living by marking linen. She writes a fine, pretty hand, and finds plenty to do in marking handkerchiefs and other fine articles for gifts. The expectant bride has this dainty writing on her house linen; the baby's warbrobe must be marked; and when the daughters are sent away to boarding school every article of their outfit must receive the same treatment, so this young woman derives more benefit, perhaps, from the boarding school business than do the girls whose garments she marks. At Christmas time she is kept busy writing names and inscriptions in gift books. Dinner cards are another source of income to her, and what she can do, why not you?

A young woman writes to ask "how she shall announce" her engagement to a party of friends at an entertainment. She has invited a number of her intimate friends to dinner, but does not care to have the announcement made in a formal speech.

How will this do: From the chandelier to each plate place lengths of satin ribbon to which rosebuds or other small flowers are fastened at intervals by tiny stitches. The ends under the chandlier are held in the hands of a dimpled cupid, and at the places a heart of cardboard covered with satin is fastened. These hearts are double, and between the two sides is slipped a dainty little card bearing the announcement of the engagement.

At the close of the dinner, when the fruit is placed on the table, some friend, designated by the bride-elect, will draw out the card at her place, and her example will be followed by all present—all thus reading at the same time the pleasant news. Congratulations are given, of course, and all embarrassment is avoided in the general good time that follows. The ribbons, with the cards and hearts attached, are cut by each one and carried away as souvenirs.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The day you keep to weep,
To sit all sad alone, to moan,
And curse within your bitter heart
That you should love and hold—to part;
The self-same day, I say,
Your neighbor's joy was born.

Then tremble. Fear. Oh, fear
To waste your holy day;
First pray.
Thank God, who heard your hungry cry,
And, feeding, soothed your anguish by;
Then, strong and calm, out to the street,
Share what He gave with all you meet.

A cute little cushion for pins is made in this way: Take a piece of silk or ribbon three inches square, fold it diagonally through the center. Sew the ends together over and over in very fine stitches and stuff it as full as possible with wool. Then draw the two opposite corners together and it will make a fat little heart, warranted not to break at the "pin pricks" it will suffer at the hands of its acquaintances. At the fastening of the corners sew a bow of baby ribbon, with many loops and ends, one loop being left a little longer than the others by which to fasten this convenient little cushion to the front of your dress if you are sewing, or to hang it at the side of your dresser. The wool stuffing is the best, as the pins will enter it easier, but, of course, cotton can be used instead.

These cushions in various colors are very popular articles for a sale.

Ninety-Five Years Ago.

PART FIRST.

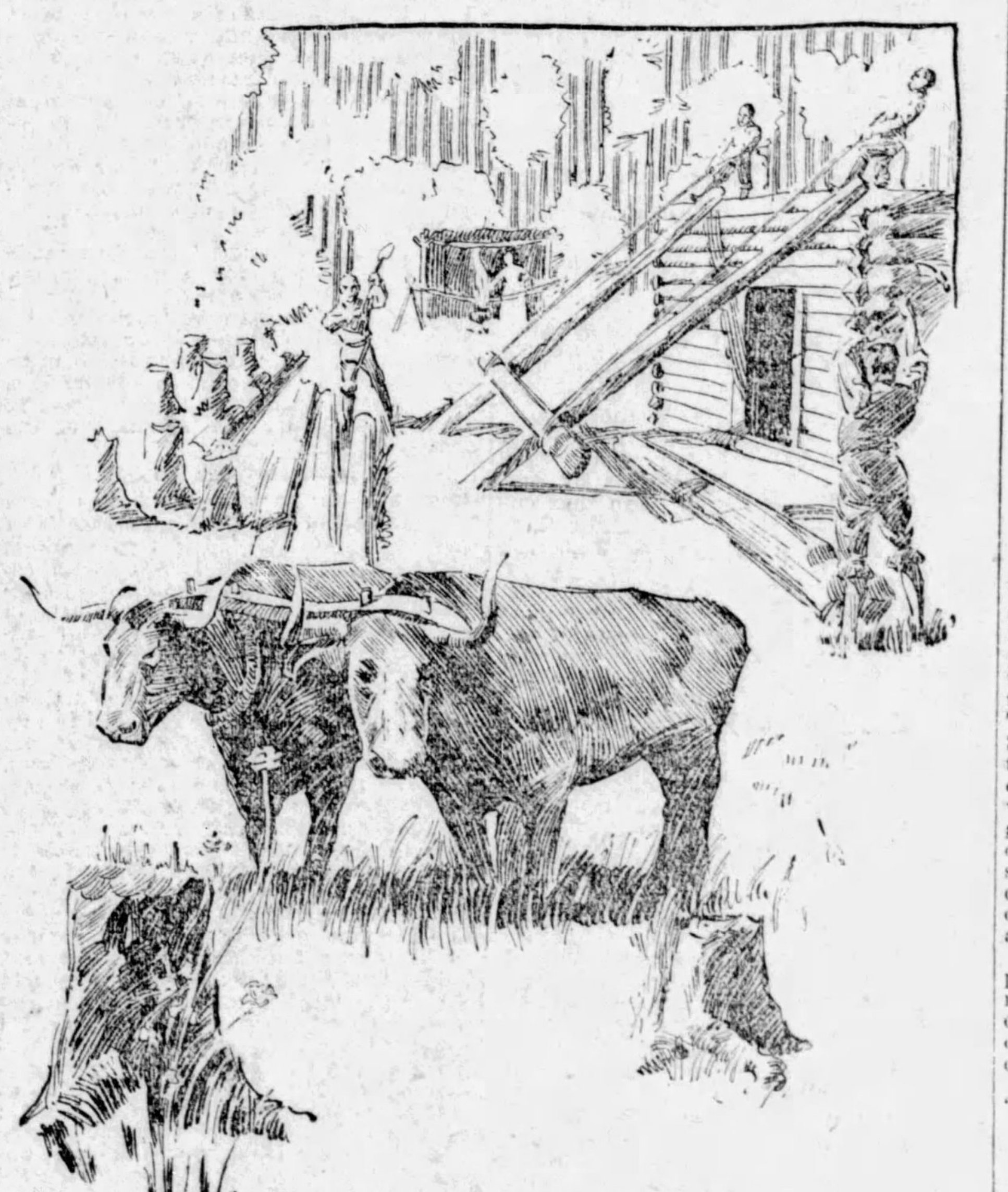
Written for The Blade.

Those of our young readers conversant with the history of our country can recall to mind the story of the British ships sailing up the Connecticut river during the war of the revolution, burning or destroying farm houses, villages, and small cities along its banks, the largest commercial city being Norwalk. In those days railroads and steam ships were unknown—only wind and animals for motive power. Therefore the cities on navigable waters were storage depots for inland towns. This caused them to contain a great amount of wealth for others, besides their own large possessions. Everything was destroyed by the invader.

After the war closed a petition was sent to Congress asking for some compensation for their losses. After some years a grant of land, bounded on the north by Lake Erie, and containing several millions of acres was transferred to the sufferers, known on our old Woodbridge maps, when the writer went to school, as the Firelands, now the Western Reserve. Those who received the land were getting old and rarely occupied it, but left the heirs to do so. In those days this meant the eldest son.

My grandfather, having inherited three townships of land, determined to make his home in the new land. Early in the spring of 1807, with his large family, all under sixteen years of age, he commenced his pilgrimage. Shall I write his story that we may know of something that pioneers had to bear?

His land, like nearly all of Northern Ohio was covered with a dense wilderness of heavy timber, no clearings, no settlers, only a fort at Cleveland, Erie, and I think at Maumee. Without roads, save those made by the tracks of wild beasts or Indians. The bears, wolves, wild cats and panthers had their lurking places just out of your sight. Immigration meant something very hard to bear, and none but the brave attempted it.



"BUILT A LOW TWO STORY HOUSE."

The road from Norwalk to Buffalo was passable, with their two carts and oxen. There the carts were sold, two horses bought, and a flat boat hired. Two pigs, a few fowls, numerous farm tools, and such household stuffs as were absolutely necessary were put on board. Then they sailed as near the shores of the lake as possible. The family packed their provisions for the journey on the backs of their horses, oxen and two cows. They also served as motive power to carry the tired little feet of the younger children on their journey of nearly two hundred miles into the wilderness. At first a sort of road had been made by blazing the trees on each side of a track, and a few of the deeper rivers had some sort of a ferry. These were soon left behind. They bivouaced in the open air. They had to go into camp very early, in time to watch their cattle eat and gather an abundance of fuel to surround themselves with a fire, as a protection from timber wolves and panthers. Their cattle was always fastened to trees within the fire circle.

It was a wet season. The men were often obliged to stay up at night to keep up their fire. The children were covered as much as possible, the mother and eldest girl lying drenched all night, or sitting sleepless by the fire. Yet no complaints were heard. Ten miles was a good day's journey; often swimming their horses through rivers, never speaking of fear, but always turning a smiling face to the little ones.

They arrived at their destination in June. This land lay along the banks of Lake Ere for fifteen miles, three townships in all. Geologists tell us that this body of water has been larger than now, the lay of land indicating that some great convulsions of nature, in ages past, had caused its waters to recede at three different periods, high banks being left at each receding.

On the highest of these banks, now known as the south ridge, the family decided to build, both as an effort to escape the deadly malaria of the lower lands and as being less likely to attract the attention of unfriendly Indians when so far from the water. The tribes were being stirred up by British emissaries, and, with few exceptions, were surly and sometimes violent when they found unprotected women and children.

Everything was first brought from the boat and a temporary protection made for themselves and precious animals. Then my grandfather and his younger brothers, who came with him, commenced felling the huge oaks for a block house, which was to be two very low stories. They were hewed as smoothly as possible, both inside and out, by unskilled hands and their axes, and laid so tightly that there were no holes for Indian bullets—the bits of windows being high up. The floors were split logs, placed rounding side down. The roof, covered by oak staves, made by themselves, held on by small poles, without nails.

It was a happy family that entered their new home. Now commenced the real toil of a settler's life. Fifteen miles from a neighbor; everything they prized most left behind them; they must be their own doctors and bury their own dead; never hear from the outside world without taking a journey of many days, and yet they gathered each day around the family altar and were thankful for their many mercies.

There was first a well to be dug. Sixteen feet below the surface they found a large log, washed and worn by the water of the lake ages before. Nothing could be raised to provide food until the heavy timber could be cut and burned. They had flour and meal to last until spring, if used with great care. All else must come from the forest and streams. They had also to use gunpowder with great economy.

At the foot of the hill on which they built was a pond of water. Here immense flocks of pigeons would come to drink, and many a nice meal was obtained by the boys standing behind the trees on its banks and beating them down as they were about to alight.

ELIZA M. MIER.

Plainview.

THE COOK.

The greatest drawback to our having a turkey dinner is the cold and cruel certainty that we have of the days of eating left-overs, for with our small family a good-sized turkey—the kind you like to buy—cannot be disposed of in "many meals."

So spake the housekeeper of a family of two. It is true that left-overs are not always acceptable, but much depends upon how they are prepared and presented on their successive days. From a turkey, or chicken, there will be nice slices to be cut which are always acceptable for luncheon or dinner when cold meat is needed.

Then the smaller bits can be cooked again, after the pieces of skin and fat are removed. Chop these re-cooked pieces and bake them in patty-pans lined with good paste and you have a dainty and toothsome, individual chicken-pie for the next dinner, and the water in which the meat was cooked can by the addition of a handful of rice make an excellent soup for luncheon.

Supposing there is still a "remnant" left, chop it very fine, make a cornmeal mush and into it stir the chopped meat. Pour into oblong tins, and, when cold, slice and fry for breakfast; you will find it excellent.

It is not necessary in cold weather that these remainders of the Thanksgiving feast shall be served in succession; skip a meal or two and have something else and your chicken or turkey will have lost its "old familiar taste" when next you have it on the table in some form.

A New England woman once confided to The Blade cook that after a "spell of poultry" there was nothing so good as a piece of salt codfish cooked plain with potatoes and drawn butter sauce. To enjoy this especially New England dish, one must use the old-fashioned whole codfish, for in this way only can one be absolutely sure that it is the real thing, so many other kinds are packed in the "bricks" sold as a convenient form of the cod.

Having bought your fish, cut a piece as large as you will need from the fleshy portion and let it soak over night; in the morning cover it with fresh, cold water and set the dish on the back of the stove where it will heat but not boil. If the fish is very salt, or if you do not soak it over night, the water should be changed once more and kept just off the boiling point, as to boil it means to harden it and make it quite tasteless.

After several hours of this simmering, remove all pieces of bone, and place the fish on a hot platter and serve with mashed potatoes and drawn butter, or, as some prefer it, with the potatoes simply boiled. The old-fashioned way favored by our grandparents was to cut the potato and fish together and pour over them the sauce, and it is a very good way, too.

The proper sauce for salt fish is—

Drawn Butter.

Rub together till creamy two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour and one-fourth teaspoonful salt, then pour into this boiling water, a little at a time, stirring it constantly to prevent it from "lumping" until you have nearly a pint of the sauce; then set bowl containing it over a pan of hot water and let it stand for five or ten minutes, stirring it occasionally. If this is properly made it will be smooth as velvet and about the thickness of good cream.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT, MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

Today we have the first installment of the serial story which is the first attempt at collaboration by the M. G. R.'s. "New England Girl" sent her "chapter" promptly at the time she was requested to, but very courteously gave her place to the Wonder Column children for their Thanksgiving entertainment last week. She also sent a copy of the story to Walter Douglass, who is to write the second chapter—an example that all of the writers will do well to follow, as it will give those who follow them time and opportunity for doing better work themselves, and thus preventing the "crazy quilt" effect which it was feared by one of our number would result from such a diversity of authors.

By the way, the Wonder Column young people gave us a very pleasant entertainment, did they not? It will now be in order for the M. G. R.'s to return the compliment—how and when, to be decided by you.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH."

CHAPTER FIRST.

By "New England Girl."

One bright afternoon in the latter part of October, Jack Crosby shouldered his gun and started for the woods a short distance from the little farming community in which he lived, for a few hours' of sport.

When he reached the place of "falling leaves and dropping nuts," he concealed himself within a clump of thick underbrush, beside a huge flat rock, and there quietly waited, hoping to get a shot at the squirrels which he knew frequented that particular part of the woods.

Presently he heard voices, and was about to emerge from his hiding place, and make his presence known, when he caught sight of his companions in the wood, and discovered that one was Ella Mason, the village school teacher, and the other her friend, Jessie Osgood—the one girl in all the world most dear to him. Then he thought of his old cap, his ragged coat and patched overalls, and decided it were better to remain concealed than to appear before them in such attire.

The girls passed on, and stopped under a tree a few yards away from his hiding place, and began picking up the nuts scattered so plentifully on the ground. Jack reasoned that they would probably go directly home when they had filled their baskets, and he, by keeping quiet, would escape discovery. But, no; when they had gathered all of the nuts they wished, they came straight to the rock at his side and sat down while they ate some of the nuts.

Jack was an unwilling listener to their merry chatter, but he felt that it was too late to make his presence known without throwing suspicion upon his former action in remaining hidden. Presently he heard his name on Jessie's lips. He did not catch her words, but guessed what they meant when Ella exclaimed: "What, like Jack Crosby?"

"Like him? I love him for he comes the nearest to my ideal of noble manhood of any one of my acquaintance," was the reply.

Jack's heart gave a great bound as he heard this, and he could scarcely refrain from reaching up and taking her in his arms. He was quickly brought to his senses by Ella's next remark: "What, love that clod-hopper?"

"Ella Mason, henceforth you and I cease to be friends, if you persist in speaking so of the man who I not only love, but respect. The fact that a man is a farmer, does not necessarily imply that he is a 'clod-hopper,' as so many of the foolish village people like to term him. Farming is a noble calling, and I hope to live to see the day when the farmer and his family demand and receive the honor an drespect that are their due."

So saying, Jessie jumped up and began shaking the nut shells from the folds of her dress preparatory to leaving the place for home, when she accidentally stepped on one of the fallen nuts, her ankle turned, and with a cry of pain, she fell headlong into the bushes beside the rock.

The next chapter will be given in two weeks by Walter Douglass.

A letter from "Brother Jonathan" explaining, most satisfactorily, the meaning of the letter criticised by "N. E. Girl," is received, and will be given soon. "Brother Jonathan" thinks that we may soon have the pleasure of welcoming to our membership "Mrs. Brother Jonathan," who is—of course—"the best girl in the world." He adds, in the note accompanying his M. G. R. letter, that "the six weeks' old daughter is doing well," which we are glad to hear.

"Pennemite Jake" gives some interesting reminiscences of life in the west:

I was much interested in "Mr. Smiley's" recent dessertation on fruit culture in Missouri. Having lived in Lawrence and and adjoining counties in that state, I can add my testimony that southwestern Missouri is a wonderful country, though I never had any personal experience that could compare with "Mr. Smiley's."

I was in Pierce City when it consisted of only two log farm houses, and five or six hundred tents along Clear Creek front. It was at that time the west end of what is now the 'Frisco railroad. About two miles west of Pierce City are two springs of water that is as cold as ice and as clear as crystal. The neighboring farmers used to draw wagon loads of water from them for household and stock purposes, but, like the average American man, I do not think any of these farmers were in favor of the women "carrying water up hill," or in any other way when there was a man or boy in the family to do it.

I could tell, if I had time, of an interesting deer hunt that occurred while I was in this neighborhood, but as it is, I will only write of the result, viz—that we did not feast on venison at supper that night, nor did we do ample justice to our corn pone, sorghum and bacon.

"Mountain Girl" asks why so many bachelors are coming in of late? My answer is, that it is because we appreciate good company as well as the more fortunate married men and come where we know we shall find it.

There have been suspicions expressed that "Oregon Bach's" long silence is caused by his having married, but I fear that he has fallen into his dishpan and drowned, and would suggest that Miss Prudence appoint a committee to investigate and report.—"Pennimite Jake," Penn.

Miss Prudence assures all who are interested, that "Oregon Bach" is quite well, and has sent a communication for the M. G. R. friends, which will be given them very soon.

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work—W. P. E.
Solutions—Pauline

WHO WAS HE?

He was born in 1796, and in many respects was the most remarkable historian of America. In 1813, while a junior at Harvard, one of his eyes was put out and the other seriously injured, in an accident. Not daunted by this, he determined to be a historian, and with that in view undertook a vast and varied amount of study which, with the aid of a secretary, he completed successfully. In 1838, after nearly ten years of labor, he had written the history of Ferdinand and Isabella. This was at once translated into Italian, German and Spanish. Several other historical works appeared later, each sustaining the interest aroused by the first. He died in 1859.

METTA

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A Portuguere seaport on a Chinese island.
2.—A vessel of boiling water into which accused persons plunged their arms as a test of innocence or guilt.
3.—To grasp.
4.—The leaf or spear of grass
5.—A girl's name.
6.—Act of trying
7.—A proper name mentioned in 1s Chronicles, 11:37.

Primals and finals down, spell the name of two of Shakespeare's plays

METTA.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM

(Not original.)

Twenty per cent of a barrel of oil leaked out; what per cent must be added to the price of the remainder, that a gain of 10 per cent may be realized on the cost of the oil?

METTA

PRINTER'S PI

Nam si ish now rats, dan hatt ouls hatt nac. Eb nestho si eth lyon reptcef nam.

METTA

QUERY.

When, and by whom, was the first Normal School established?

METTA

QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Why should we ever weary of this life?
Our souls should widen ever, not contract,
Grow stronger, and not harder in the strife,
Filling each moment with a noble act."

METTA.

Chat.

Solution of Arithmetical puzzle by Metta:

100 squared equals 10,000; 80 squared equals 6,400; difference in squares, 3,600, square root of 3,600 equals 60 feet; 60 multiplied by 3 equals 180 ft., height of spire; 180 squared equals 32,400; 80 squared equals 6,400; sum, 38,800; square root of 38,800 equals 196,977 plus ft.

Solution of second problem sent by Metta:

Since the bin is twice as long as it is wide, or high, it is equal to two cubical bins, each containing 250 bushels of grain; 2150.42 cubic inches, multiplied by 250, equals 537,605 cubic inches; 537,605, divided by 1,728, equals 311,114, the number of cubic feet. The square root of 311,144 equals 6,776 plus feet, depth or width of bin; 6,776 feet, multiplied by 2, equals 13.55 feet, length of bin.

LITTLE DAME DOWDY.

Little Dame Dowdy lived alone,
In a little old house that she called her own.
Mouse traps and marmalade,
Candle-ends too,
Gaiters and garters,
And ganders and glue.

Howdy, howdy, Little Dame Dowdy?
Look in the glass and you'll never be proudy.
Howdy, howdy, Little Dame Dowdy?
Howdy, dowdy do!

Little Dame Dowdy used to dress
Out of the fashion, I must confess,
Pantalet, crinoline, turban and cap,
Ruffle and puffle and flippety-flap.

Howdy, howdy, Little Dame Dowdy?
Look in the glass and you'll never be proudy.
Howdy, howdy, Little Dame Dowdy?
Howdy, dowdy do!

Little Dame Dowdy had a cat,
Spottled and mottled and fickle and fat;
Cat and a dog and a turkey cock too;
Fed them on sausage and stickle-back stew.

Howdy, howdy, Little Dame Dowdy?
Look in the glass and you'll never be proudy.
Howdy, howdy, Little Dame Dowdy?
Howdy, dowdy do!

—From The Hurdy Gurdy.
(Copyright, Dana Estee & Co.)

LITTLE DAME DOWDY.

From The Hurdy Gurdy. —Copyright, Dana Estes & Co.

LADYBUG'S MISSION.

Who could have guessed that the British government would ever wish to send to South Africa twenty thousand of those seemingly useless little ladybugs or ladybirds, whom we all have told a dozen times to

Fly away home,
Your house is on fire, your children will burn,

But this is actually the fact and the ladybugs will soon be on their way across the sea from our country to Cape Colony; just because they are better able than any other creature to destroy certain insects which are spoiling the crops there. Not many years ago large ladybugs were brought to California from Australia for this same reason, and they earned $20,000 for the state by killing the queer beetles that had begun to injure the grapes.

The ladybug, as we see, is a wonderfully helpful insect, even though so tiny. She is a kind of beetle and is found in many parts of the world. Her little, round body, only an eighth of an inch in diameter, is sometimes red, sometimes yellow, always bright colored, and often covered with tiny black spots. In France the children call her the "insect of the good God," because of her work for the farmers in ridding their crops of dangerous bugs.

"Your ladybug is always hungry," the London Express tells us, "feeding upon the eggs of other insects, and upon the insects themselves if they are small enough to be swallowed by a specimen so diminutive as the ladybird itself. The lady ladybug lays a string of tiny yellow eggs. She is cunning enough always to lay these amid a colony of plant lice.

"As soon as the larvae hatch out, looking like miniature alligators, they begin to eat, and being carniverous they fall upon the tiny insects around them. In the five or six weeks that they are growing up they destroy a whole plant-lice settlement. Then these roll up as cocoons and hang suspended, head downward, in nearly any available nook. They come out of the shell full grown ladybirds, and keep on their carniverous career.

"Curiously enough, the ladybird itself has few enemies. Its only means of defense is a pungent liquid, which is not poisonous, is not really of a bad odor and probably frightens none of its haphazard foes. When it is frightened it draws its feet close up under its body and sticks tightly to the under side of a leaf. Presently, if nothing alarming happens, it spreads its small wings and flies away, all the time watching sharply out of its brilliant black eyes. The lady bird really has two pairs of wings, although it seldom gets credit for them. The front pair folds over and forms part of the hard shell that incases its body. The hind wings are used for short flights.

"Nearly every insect which destroys the crops is the prey of the ladybird. Many of these are the ladybird's first cousins, such as blister beetles, squash beetles, bugs, cabbage beetles, weevils, barkboring beetles, flour beetles and bean beetles, all of which belong to coleoptera order."

EST. 1847.

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

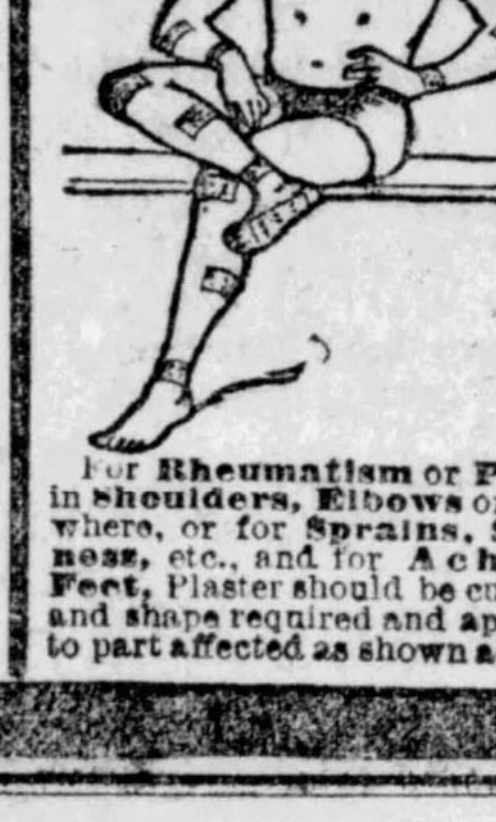
A universal remedy for pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women).

For pains in the region of the Kidneys, or for a Weak Back, the plaster should be applied as shown above.
Wherever there is pain apply Allcock's Plaster.

They give instantaneous relief. Wherever there is a pain a Plaster should be applied.

Rheumatism,
Colds, Coughs,
Weak Chest,
Weak Back,
Lumbago,
Sciatica,
&C., &C.

Allcock's Plasters are superior to all other plasters. They have been in use since 1847.



For Rheumatism or Pains in Shoulders, Elbows or elsewhere, or for Sprains, Stiffness, etc., and for Aching Feet, Plaster should be cut size and shape required and applied to part affected as shown above.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from Fifth Page.

try—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole.

Changes Need Extreme Care.

Unquestionably these business interests will be best served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the performance) would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker, like the well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage-worker.

Reciprocity Treaties.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change can not with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, than it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration of practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people as a whole.

Tariff Commission Suggested.

The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures; and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed, and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Financial Legislation Suggested.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce; and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation; and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present congress; substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

Capital and Labor.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union—not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished both through corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wage-worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

It is of the highest importance that employer and employe alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the conditions upon which this nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace, or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

Department of Commerce.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business; and with this end in view, the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

Should Keep Faith With Cuba.

I hope to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for evil effects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus, in a sense, Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming a part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a shortsighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba, not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we of the giant republic of the North, should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

The Newfoundland Treaty.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the Senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

Hague Peace Tribunal.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although, as yet, the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible, or necessarily desirable, to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

Panama Canal Policy.

The congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney-general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama Canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century; a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as continuing policy without regard to change of administration; and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America, and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success, and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of sucessful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or week, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

Pacific Cable Aided.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the secretary of state, asking whether permission would be granted by the President to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene, and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to act. The congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the President for access to and use of soundings taken by the U. S. S. Nero, for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a trans-Pacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject, it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings, if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions were formulated, upon which the President was willing to allow access to these soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong.

The represetatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under consideration, continuing, in the meantime, to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all-American line between our Pacific coast and the Chinese Empire, by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands, is thus provided for, and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

Peace in the Philippines.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine islands. Some trouble has since, from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other Orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self-government; but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government; and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the seeds of self-government in the ground thus made ready for them.

Praise for the Army.

The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency, and the general kind-heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some fifteen thousand troops in the islands. All told, over one hundred thousand have been sent there. Of course, there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings; and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes, occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds, it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well-nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very numerous, who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

Army Maneuvers Endorsed.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank, under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment; it is now not the regiment; not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made, by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the national guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses, worn-out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold; and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of, it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts, and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

Funds for Naval Maneuvers.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and a very great population; a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first-class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Should Extend Rural Delivery.

On November 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Irrigation and Forest Reserve.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally-aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far West. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted, the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public-land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and the wild creatures generally, on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert-land law, the timber and stone law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the West which are suitable chiefly only for grazing.

The sound and steady development of the West depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well-watered soil, or a much smaller amount of irrigated land, may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from one hundred and sixty acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

Absorbing the Indians.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have, as yet, made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members land in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives, and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance. But, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old and above all among the young Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living; yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude, and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English, and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live, rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

Scientific Aid to Farming.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semi-arid west. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabouts has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the east it has been shown that some of the choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
White House, December, 1902.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

For Singers and Speakers

The New Remedy For Catarrh Is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and, like everything else, I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.

"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lonzenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

"Fine and Dandy"

That's What Weak Men Say After Using This Famous New Discovery.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to Every Man Sending Name and Address.

After curing so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood the Institute has decided to distribute free packages to all who write. It is a home treat-

ment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 329 Elektron Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free package will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free package, carefully sealed in a plain wrapper, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS.

Manila, Nov. 27.—Governor Taft, the head of the Philippines government, is preparing a complete statement of the conditions here to President Roosevelt. It is expected he will make recommendations, supplementing those already made to the President, on which Congress will be expected to shape legislation for the islands.

GOV. WM. H. TAFT.

TRIBESMEN DEFEATED.

Peshawar, British India, Nov. 29.—Twenty-five Waziris killed, 202 taken prisoners, 2 wounded, 59 towers and 3 vilaiges destroyed, 6,000 head of cattle and 68 guns captured is the net result of the British expedition recently sent against the rebellious tribesmen. The effect of this punishment upon the offending tribes is said to have been salutary.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

London, Nov. 29.—General Schalk-Burger and Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, the former Boer delegate, sailed today for South Africa. The general is the bearer of a letter from Mr. Kruger to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain asking that he be allowed to return to South Africa.

Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans had been refused permits to proceed to the Transvaal colony, but they hope the prohibition will be rescinded after their arrival in Cape Colony.

Venezuelan political prisoners at Carcas Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo liberated by President Castro; resident of capital alarmed at Germany's threat to send warships.

KILLED BY LADRONES.

Manila, Nov. 29.—Constabulary Inspector Hendricks, who has been stationed in Samar island, was killed last Tuesday by a band of Ladrones. Reports state that Hendricks was attacked by a superior force of Ladrones. His detachment of constabulary was routed, and Hendricks, with one soldier, was surrounded and killed.

The Sultan of Bacolod, after professing friendship for America, has written a letter to Captain Parshing, at Camp Vicars, in which he calls Americans "hogs who eat hogs" and challenges them to fight. It is probable that Captain Pershing will be ordered to take a column to Bacolod. The militiamen, however, doubt whether the sultan will really fight.

German chancellor brought about reichstag tariff compromise by uniting centrists and moderates among liberals and conservatives; agrarians to get only moderate concessions.

MUSIC FOR YOUR HOME FREE

DON'T PAY $155.00 TO $300.00

for a piano when you can get a Musical Instrument which plays selections from popular Songs, Operas, Dances, Hymns, Marches, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Steps, Jigs or Reels. Any one, even a child, can operate our marvel of musical ingenuity without the least fear of it getting out of order. Its tone is sweet, clear, vibrating and melodious. You only need press a button to operate it. If you've never owned a self playing musical instrument, or have never visited a family that possessed one, you can little realize what a delightful addition it is to the home. MAKE YOUR HOME HAPPY and entertain your family and friends with music, Songs or Dances. THIS IS AN HONEST ADVERTISEMENT and we guarantee to give a handsome Self-playing Musical Box, beautifully polished and finished in real Bird's-eye Maple, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, or Rosewood, ABSOLUTELY FREE to every person answering this advertisement, who will sell only 12 boxes of Vigoro Specific Tablets at 25 cents a box, a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Fevers, Colds and all Liver and Stomach Troubles. WE ASK NO MONEY in advance AND TRUST YOU. If you will agree to sell the 12 boxes of tablets, order them to-day and we shall send them all charges paid; when sold you send us the $3.00 collected and we send you the handsome self-playing musical instrument same day money is received. YOU TAKE NO CHANCE and there is no better cure on earth for the ailments for which Vigoro Specific Tablets are prescribed, so don't pay out your money for a musical instrument while you can get one ABSOLUTELY FREE for selling only 12 boxes of our meritorious remedy at 25 cents a box. REMEMBER—You take no risk and have no money of your own to pay. Only send your name and post-office address with nearest express or freight depot. We pack, box, ship, etc., FREE OF ALL EXPENSE to you.

Do not miss this opportunity if you wish a beautiful, sweet, clear toned self-playing Musical Instrument with which to entertain your family and friends—but write to-day.

VIGORO SPECIFIC CO., 237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. DEPT. 1808

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Specially Prescribed Treatment Free to Afflicted Readers.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his New Special Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send, free, to any afflicted person, $2.50 worth of his new treatment.

It is the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating thousands of heart, stomach and nervous diseases, which so often complicate each case. So certain are the results of his New Treatment that he does not hesitate to give all patients a trial free.

Few physicians have such confidence in their skill. Few physicians so thoroughly deserve the confidence of their patients, as no false inducements are ever held out. The Doctor's private practice is so extensive as to require the aid of forty associates. His offices are always open to visitors.

Col. N. G. Parker, ex-treasurer of South Carolina, says, "I believe Dr. Miles to be an attentive and skilful physician in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart." The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, of Chicago wrote, "By all means publish your surprising results."

Hundreds of "Incurable Cases" cured. Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, was cured of heart dropsy, after five leading physicians had given her up. Hon. C. M. Buck, banker, Faribault, Minn., writes, "I had broken completely down. My head, heart, stomach and nerves had troubled me greatly for years. Feared I would never recover, but Dr. Miles' Special Treatment cured me after six eminent physicians of Chicago and elsewhere had completely failed." Mrs. P. Countryman, of Pontiac, Ill., says: "Several years ago when I sent to Dr. Miles for treatment, three physicians said I could not live two weeks. I could not walk six feet; now I do all my work." 1,000 references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives will be sent free. These include man who have been cured after from 5 to 30 physicians have pronounced them incurable.

For free treatment, address Dr. Franklin Miles, 209 to 219 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Mention Toledo Blade.

COLOR LINE.

President's Views on Appointing Negroes to Office.

Washington, Nov. 28. — President Roosevelt has caused to be given out at the White House a copy of a letter defining his views upon the question of the appointment of colored men to federal offices in the South. The communication is addressed to a citizen of Charleston, S. C., whose name is withheld. The President takes the position that a man's color should not be a bar to his holding a public office provided he is worthy, honest and capable. His letter reads as follows:

"White House, Washington,
"November 26, 1902.

"My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of November 10, and one from Mr. —— —— —— under date of November 11, in reference to the appointment of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston.

"In your letter you make certain specific charges against Dr. Crum, tending to show his unfitness in several respects for the office sought. These charges are entitled to the utmost consideration from me, and I shall go over them carefully before taking any action. After making these charges you add, as a further reason for opposition to him, that he is a colored man, and, after reciting the misdeeds that followed carpetbag rule and negro domination in South Carolina, you say that 'we have sworn never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum to any such office forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood;' and you add that you understood me to say that I would never force a negro on such a community as yours.

"Mr. —— —— puts the objection of color first, saying: 'First, he is a colored man, and that of itself ought to bar him from the office.'

"In view of these last statements I think I ought to make clear to you why I am concerned and pained by your making them, and what my attitude is as regards all such appointments. How anyone could have gained the idea that I had said I would not appoint reputable and upright colored men to office, when objection was made to them solely on account of their color, I confess I am wholly unable to understand. At the time of my visit to Charleston last spring I had made, and since that time I have made, a number of such appointments from several states in which there is considerable colored population. For example, I made one such appointment in Mississippi and another in Alabama, shortly before my visit to Charleston. I had at that time appointed two colored men as judicial magistrates in the District of Columbia. I have recently announced another such appointment for New Orleans, and have just made one from Pennsylvania. The great majority of my appointments in every state have been of white men. North and South alike, it has been my sedulous endeavor to appoint only men of high character and good capacity, whether white or black. But it has been my consistent policy in every state where their numbers warranted it, to recognize colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments to office. These appointments of colored men have in no state made more than a small proportion of the total number of appointments.

"I am unable to see how I can legitimately be asked to make an exception for South Carolina. In South Carolina to the four most important positions in the state I have appointed three men, and continued in office a fourth, all of them white men—three of them originally gold Democrats—two of them, as I am informed, the sons of Confederate soldiers.

"I have been informed by the citizens of Charleston whom I have met that these four men represent a high grade of public service.

"I do not intend to appoint any unfit man to office. So far as I legitimately can I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of each locality, but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong. If, as you hold, the great bulk of the colored people are not yet fit in point of character and influence to hold such positions, it seems to me that it is worth while putting a premium upon the effort among them to achieve the character and standing which will fit them.

"The question of 'negro domination' does not enter into the matter at all. It might as well be asserted that when I was governor of New York, I sought to bring about negro domination in that state because I appointed two colored men of good character and standing to responsible positions—one of them to a position paying a salary twice as large as that paid in the office now under consideration—one of them as a director of the Buffalo exposition.

"The question raised by you and Mr. —— —— in the statements to which I refer is simply whether it is to be declared that under no circumstances shall a man of color, no matter how upright and honest, no matter how good a citizen, no matter how fair in his dealings with all his fellow men, be permitted to hold any office under our government. I certainly cannot assume such an attitude, and you must permit me to say that in my view it is an attitude no man should assume, whether he looks at it from the standpoint of the true interest of the white man of the south or of the colored man of the south—not to speak of any other section of the Union. It seems to me that it is a good thing from every standpoint to let the colored man know that if he shows in marked degree the qualities of good citizenship—the qualities which in a white man we feel are entitled to reward—then he will not be cut off from all hope of similar reward.

"Without any regard as to what my decision may be on the merits of this particular applicant for this particular place, I feel that I ought to let you know clearly my attitude on the far broader question raised by you and Mr. —— ——, an attitude from which I have not varied during my term of office.

"Faithfully yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Hon. —— ——,
"Charleston, S. C."

ESTIMATED COST

Of the Government for the Next Fiscal Year.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to Congress the estimates of the appropriations required for the government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as furnished by the heads of the several executive departments. The total appropriations asked for are $589,189,112, which is $21,638,576 less than the estimates for 1903, and $33,050,014 less than the appropriations for that year. The following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments, cents omitted:

Legislative	$ 11,508,483
Executive	319,500
State department	2,267,235
Treasury department	172,313,526
War department	130,986,605
Navy department	84,725,798
Interior department	163,018,616
Postoffice department	10,363,486
Department of Agriculture	5,660,150
Department of Labor	184,220
Department of Justice	7,431,900
Grand totals	$589,189,112

Following are the principal items under the several departments, which show increases or decreases as compared with the appropriations for the year 1903:

Legislative—Salaries and expenses, increase, $393,913. Public printing, etc., increase, $718,000. Executive proper—Salaries and expenses, increase, $13,000. Salaries and expenses, civil service commission, increase, $75,000.

State department — Foreign intercourse, $211,000.

Treasury department—Public works, increase, $7,000,000. Miscellaneous, increase, $3,000,000. District of Columbia, increase, $2,700,000. Permanent annual appropriations, decrease, $3,600,000.

War department—Military establishment, decrease, $14,000,000. Public works, decrease, $4,683,000.

Navy department—Naval establishment, increase, $6,000,000.

Interior department—Public works, decrease, $273,000. Miscellaneous, increase, $1,650,000. Permanent annual appropriations, increase, $470,000.

Postoffice department—Salaries and expenses, increase, $115,000.

Department of agriculture—Salaries and expenses, increase, $462,000.

Department of justice—Miscellaneous, increase, $472,000.

Following is a recapitulation, by titles, showing estimates for 1904 and appropriations for 1903, cents omitted:

Objects.	Estimates. For 1904.	Appropr'ns For 1903.
Legislative establishment	$ 5,267,845	$ 5,290,617
Executive establishment	26,061,653	27,491,680
Judicial establishm't.	756,270	909,471
Foreign intercourse..	2,145,415	2,672,763
Military establishm't.	77,986,515	92,794,619
Naval establishment	74,884,540	75,049,781
Indian affairs	7,685,790	9,941,299
Pensions	139,846,480	140,053,467
Public works	61,277,852	67,401,867
Postal service	8,242,856	102,486
Miscellaneous	52,440,073	64,731,251
Permanent annual appropriations	132,589,820	135,799,820
Grand totals	$589,189,112	$622,239,126

THE HUNTER CASE.

Washington, Nov. 26.—It is inferred here that the recent killing of Fitzgerald in Guatemala City by Godfrey Hunter, jr., is to be investigated by the local authorities. A cablegram has been received at the State department from the United States minister, father of the young man who shot Fitzgerald, asking permission for the appearance of Bailey, the secretary of the United States legation before the local courts to testify as to the killing. The department has replied, waiving all diplomatic immunities that would interfere with the course of justice. The effect of this direction, it is expected, will be to put the local authorities in position to fix the responsibility for the shooting and to punish any person found to be guilty.

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CONGRESS AT WORK.

Opening Day of Session—The Case of Rep. Glass, of Virginia.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The second session of the 57th congress convened at noon today. Early in the forenoon the corridors gave evidence of an approaching session. There were the usual scenes and incidents attending the opening of congress. A bright sunny day brought out a crowd to greet the lawmakers, the women being conspicuous among the visitors.

The scene in the Senae chamber today when that body met to begin the work of the second session of the 57th congress was a brilliant one. Long before noon, when President pro tem Frye brought his gavel down and opened the proceedings, the galleries began filling up. Every seat was soon occupied and hundred: stood outside in the corridors clamoring for admission. The floor of the Senae was a veritable garden of flowers, chrysanthemums, roses and violets spreading their fragrance throughout the chamber. Many of the floral pieces were magnificent and completely hid the desks from view. Without distinction of party, senators moved from one side of the chamber to the other and renewed old acquaintances. The old sores which had been made in the heat of debate during the last session seemed healed and everywhere it was noticed that the best of feeling prevailed. The familiar figure of Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, who was beloved by his associates, was missing and universal sorrow was again expressed over his death. At 11:12 p. m. the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Michigan senator.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Hall of Representatives presented a brilliant scene for the opening of the session today. During the recess the chamber had been redecorated throughout. The old color scheme of gold and carmine was preserved, but the fresh colors served to lighten the general effect. The famous paintings of Bierstadt, "The Discovery of the Hudson," and the "Landing of the Verbain Expedition at Monterey, California in 1601," which formerly hung in panels on either side of the speaker's rostrum, have been removed to the lobby in the rear of the hall, and in their places now hang the full length portraits of Washington and Lafayette. Although the gavel was not to fall until noon, the public galleries were packed soon after they were thrown open at 10 o'clock and the sections reserved for the families and friends of members also filled early.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.), whose election as speaker of the next house is assured, was besieged by his colleagues with congratulations and could with difficulty force a way to his desk. Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the floor leader of the majority, Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, and other prominent members also held impromptu receptions.

Three minutes before the hour of noon the doors from the rear lobby swung open and Speaker Henderson entered. He was immediately surrounded by members and held a reception upon the marble steps of the rostrum until the hands of the clock met, then, exactly at 12 o'clock noon, he ascended to his place.

A great outbreak of applause greeted him as he faced the house and galleries. With several vigorous whacks of the gavel the speaker stilled the demonstration in his honor. In the hush that followed the blind chaplain, Rev. Couden, offered prayer, fervently invoking the Divine blessing upon the President, the government, the members of congress and the work of the session.

The resignations of Representatives Ray, of New York and Hall, of Pennsylvania, were laid before the house.

The following members elected during the recess to fill vacancies created by death or resignation, then appeared before the bar of the house, and took the oath of office: Augustus B. Gardner, Sixth Massachusetts, vice Secretary Moody, resigned; Alexander Billmyer, 17th Pennsylvania, vice Rufus K. Polk, deceased; Frank B. Brandegee, Third Connecticut, vice Charles A. Russell, deceased; John W. Dwight, 26th New York, vice George W. Ray, resigned; Dewitt C. Flannigan, Fourth New Jersey, vice J. S. Salmon, deceased; Carter Glass, Sixth Virginia, vice Peter J. Otey, deceased; Morris Sheppard, Fourth Texas, vice his father, John S. Sheppard, deceased; James J. Butler, Twelfth Missouri, vice himself, he having been unseated at the last session.

Immediately after the seating of these members, Mr. Tayler (Ohio), created a flurry by offering a resolution to investigate the election of Carter Glass in the Sixth Virginia district.

Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority, challenged action upon the resolution, but as Mr. Tayler did not ask action upon it, but only that it be referred to the committee on elections No. 1, it was so referred without objection.

The customary resolutions instructing the clerk to inform the senate that the house was ready to do business, and fixing the hour of meeting at noon were adopted. Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, then announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. Russell, and presented the usual formal resolutions of regret. These were adopted, and at 12:56 p. m. as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Representative Cannon today introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the anthracite coal commission appointed by the President. The bill provides that the members may receive such compensation as the President may deem proper.

IN A QUANDARY.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The State department is preparing to present to King Oscar, the arbitrator of the issues between the United States and England on the one side and Germany on the other, growing out of the Samoan troubles of 1899, the second phase of the case, and finds itself in a peculiar position. The recent decision of King Oscar touched only the principle involved, namely the liability of the United States and Great Britain for damages sustained by foreigners as a result of the joint naval operations. That having been decided against the United States and Great Britain and in favor of Germany the next step in order is to prepare and submit to the arbitrator detailed statements of the individual losses. By the terms of the arbitration treaty each of the countries concerned undertook to look after the claims of its own citizens. Thus it happens in the case of the United States that the government is in the peculiar position of presenting to the arbitrator for payment the claims of a number of American citizens after it had, through elaborate argument, presented to the arbitrator by special counsel, specifically denied liability for any such claims.

Gen. De Wet in book on Boer war declared burghers could have won but for traitors among them; Buller declared to have fought against greatest odds of any British general.

ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Comptroller of the Currency Makes Important Suggestions.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Elasticity of the currency system of the United States can be secured, according to the annual report of William B. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, by the passage of a law allowing national banks to issue notes, in addition to their notes secured by government bonds, to the extent of 20 to 50 per cent of such secured circulation. The comptroller makes a strong argument for this change, arguing that it would provide sufficient money to move the crops every year with ease and certainty of freedom from business panics. To guarantee the uncovered notes he would have a reserve fund "raised by a very small tax." This, he says, would make the safety of the notes absolute.

Under the plan outlined the increase of circulation by banks would be made gradually, beginning with 20 per cent and reaching its limit at 50 per cent of the circulation guaranteed by bonds.

That there is need of such an addition to the currency system of the country the comptroller believes to be apparent. "In the latter half of each year," he says, "a vast amount of money is needed to move the crops, the value of which for 1902 is not far from $5,000,000,000." To the people rather than to money lenders he believes the benefit of the change would ensue. "In the farming states," says the report, "there are banks with over $600,000,000 of capital, and $70,000,000 of surplus. They have on hand in cash $370,000,000 and due from other banks $802,000,000. Here are agencies enough to perform this work and abundant basis for the credits, if the law permitted it."

By the adoption of the plan recommended, the national banks of the country could, the comptroller shows, issue about $140,000,000 of the uncovered notes for the first issue of 20 per cent, and $350,000,000 if the amount was increased to 50 per cent. These maximum figures would probably be increased by the growth in the number of national banks consequent upon their added note-issuing power. At present, the comptroller points out, the tendency is for the increase of banks other than national, both in number and amount of capital. This gain of outside banks, he believes, would be checked, if, indeed, the growth were not turned the other way.

Reviewing the national banking system, the comptroller finds that there is need of a repeal of section 9 of the act approved July 12, 1882, which limits the amount of lawful money which may be deposited with the treasurer of the United States by national banks reducing their circulation to $3,000,000 during any calendar month.

Analyzing the national currency act, the comptroller points out that it contains no provision authorizing the consolidation of banking associations in the manner provided by the law of the state of New York, though in general it follows closely that law. He recommends that such authorization be provided by law, as in the state of New York, except that he would have the corporate existence of the closing bank terminated as provided by section 5,220, and provision made that where the capital stock of the absorbing bank is increased for the purpose the new stock may be issued to stockholders of the closing association at not less than par.

Certain amendments to the law relating to extension of the corporate existence of national banking associations are recommended, in the interests of stockholders, who are not now required to be given notice of date or termination of corporate existence. The object of the amendment is publicity for the stockholders.

OUR NAVY.

What Secretary Moody Recommends to Congress.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Pride in the United States navy and complimentary mention of its efficiency in all branches of the service are salient features of the annual report of William H. Moody, secretary of the navy. The service is credited with doing its full share in restoring order in the Philippines, with preserving treaty rights in the West Indies and with prompt relief work for the devastated islands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

Secretary Moody says the task which is employing the highest energies of the navy is the work of training officers, sailors and marines.

Backwardness in the work on vessels of all rates now under construction is noted. Among the causes for slow progress cited are nondelivery of structural material, lack of skilled labor and strikes.

The report goes on to show that the deficiency in line officers October 1, 1902, was 377 and that in four years the total deficiency, taking into consideration combatant ships under construction or authorized, will be 1,360. To meet this lack of officers the secretary recommends that the law be amended to permit the promotion of twelve enlisted men a year by the President and that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy be increased without delay sufficiently to meet present and prospective needs of the service.

Reduction in the number of officers on shore duty is reported and the advisability of requiring a certain proportion of service at sea as an indispensable condition of promotion is suggested as worthy of consideration.

The numbers of enlisted men in the service November 15, 1902, is given as 25,258, and they are complimented for their intelligence, education, adaptability and fidelity to the nation's interests. Especial mention is made of the work of the naval Y. M. C. A. and of the auxiliary work and gifts of "patriotic and public-spirited women," to whom the thanks of the navy are officially extended.

The secretary recommends a continuance without interruption of the increase of ships, including not less than two battleships having the right to fly the flag of the Geneva conference.

The secretary calls attention to the imperative demand for naval stations in the Philippines and the West Indies or the Caribbean. He urges legislation also which shall afford the artisan employe of the department a remedy when injured without fault of his own.

The report notes that during the year 233 guns, chiefly of large caliber, have been turned out at the naval gun factory. A new naval magazine at Boston is urged.

Action by Congress is urged to establish civil government and provide revenues for Tutuila and Guam.

The report closes with a tribute to Admiral Dewey.

Increased Grain Rate.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Official notice of an increase of two and one-half cents per hundred pounds in the freight tariff on grain from Chicago to New York was filed with the interstate commerce commission today. The new grain freight basis which will be observed by the lines east-bound out of Chicago and other points in the territory east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio is 20 cents per hundredweight. This increase in the grain schedule usually follows the closing of navigation on the great lakes.

BLADE MEDICAL BUREAU published prescription No. 180, Sept. 10, 1896, Nov. 20, 1902, (bottom page 7), for treatment Seminal Weakness by express, $5; suppositories alone by mail, $1.00. Central Pharmacy Co., Lock Box 282, Toledo, Ohio.

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GERMAN CLAIMS

Accepted in Part by the Venezuelan Government.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—President Castro, of Venezuela, has handed to the German minister at Caracas, a written acceptance of part of Germany's claims, sufficiently comprehensive to delay the presentation of a joint ultimatum by Germany and Great Britain, if not rendering it altogether unnecessary. It is also understood that Great Britain's demands will be satisfied.

Foreign Secretary von Richthofen and the British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdow, are now in correspondence over Venezuela's change of front; this government considers that a peaceful settlement of the dispute is quite probable and attributes President Castro's yielding to the fact that he has become aware that the United States would not interpose any obstacles to the forcible collection of claims of Germany and Great Britain.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 1.—Dr. Rodrigues Alves, the newly elected president of Brazil, who assumed office last week, is taking active steps to safeguard the interests of Brazilians in Acre, the Bolivian territory that is now in revolt.

WORLD'S FAIR EMBLEM.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—Charles Holloway, of Clinton, Iowa, one of the leading designers and mural decorators in the United States, is the winner of the world's fair emblem contest and will receive a prize of $2,000.

The successful design contains five figures. In the center foreground appears a woman, personifying the Territory of Louisville. At her side stands Columbia, placing around her the American flag. The garments of France have fallen from her and lit at her feet. In the background is a boat containing two figures—Progress and Rectitude. In front of Columbia and beside Louisiana sits a female figure representing France, holding in her lap the treaty of the Louisiana territory. The border contains three large figures typifying agriculture, art and science.

Mr. Holloway designed and painted the "Utterance of Life Is a Song" in the archway of the Auditorium. He designed and painted decorations of Chicago residences, and is the designer of the figure typical of Chicago.

ACROSS MINDANAO.

Manila, Dec. 1.—Captain Pershing, with 60 men, has completed a march across the Island of Mindanao, from Camp Vicars to Yligan. This is possibly the first time that white men have made the journey. Captain Pershing visited the villages of Madaya and Marahui. On his way to Madaya he found the Moros were surprised to learn that Americans were not monsters ten feet tall, with horns and tails. At Marahui he addressed 500 Moros, telling them of the friendly purposes of the Americans. Representatives of the Nato and Bocaytan tribes, which are now at war, asked Captain Pershing to arbitrate the differences between them. The captain agreed to visit them and give his arbitration decision on his return journey to Camp Vicars. No hostility was shown towards the column on the march.

The constabulary in the Sambales province reports a repulsive incident of cruelty perpetrated by Ladrones. Several columns of constabulary had been chasing the Ladrones, with the assistance of friendly natives. Five of the friendlies straggled from the column and were captured by Ladrones, who amputated the tongue and gouged out the eyes of one friendly and then sent him back to the constabulary. The fate of the others is unknown.

SENATOR HAWLEY DYING.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1.—The public work of United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley is over. When congress reopened today he did not take his usual seat and his closest friends admit that they have been told by the most eminent medical authorities that he will never fill his place in the senate again. The attack of illness with which he was afflicted soon after his return to Washington two months ago closely resembles apoplexy. No hope of recovery is held out, and some of Gen. Hawley's friends say that he may resign at once.

He has two years to serve before his term expires. It is expected that during the winter his successor will be appointed. Ex-Gov. Morgan M. Bulkely will probably be chosen, although Congressman E. J. Hill is directing a canvass for the office.

NEGOTIATIONS OFF.

The Strike Commission Will Have to Decide the Case.

New York, Nov. 26.—All peace negotiations between the operators and the miners are at an end. The battle must now be fought to a finish before the commission appointed by President Roosevelt.

The operators, who asked for the armistice, and suggested direct arbitration with the miners, peremptorily refused to meet President Mitchell next Friday, as had been arranged by their own lawyer, Wayne MacVeagh, with the lawyers representing the miners, and declared the negotiations closed.

The coal road presidents met in this city and received from Mr. MacVeagh, who was consulting with the miners in Washington, a suggestion for a conference with Mr. Mitchell in Washington on Friday. Mr. MacVeagh expected an acceptance and was astounded when Baer and his fellows telegraphed that any further conferences were useless. Both sides are now determined and angry, and the whole strike matter will be thrashed over before the commission, which must settle every point at dispute.

The refusal of the coal road presidents to pursue the arbitration meetings further was caused by the decided stand taken against arbitration by the independent operators, who presented statements to Baer and his associates bitterly arraigning the United Mine Workers and demanding that the plans for concession be dropped, saying they would "forever establish the power and perpetuate the injustice perpetrated by the United Mine Workers."

LA SOUFRIERE AGAIN.

Kingston, St. Vincent, Nov. 27.—A violent eruption of La Soufriere, the fifth big outburst since the catastrophe of May 7, took place yesterday. Georgetown and the village of Chateau Belair, situated on the west coast of St. Vincent, were again evacuated by the inhabitants. Telephonic communication in those districts is interrupted owing to fierce lightning. Subterranean rumblings can be heard and volcanic clouds are seen from this city. The carter had been smoking constantly since the terrific eruption of Oct. 16.

Joseph Parker Dead.

London, Nov. 28.—Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, who has been seriously ill for some time past, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Nov. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Weather conditions have provided the only important developments of the past week in the business world. Excessive rains in some sections, notably the Southwest, facilitated distribution of heavy footwear, overshoes and kindred lines, while seasonably low temperature at other points increased the movement of winter wearing apparel.

Gross earnings of railroads are fully maintained for November, thus far exceeding last year's by 6.3 per cent, and those of 1900 by 16.4 per cent., while it is anticipated that higher freight rates will offset the advances in wages, sustaining net earnings.

Inquiries for pig iron become more urgent as the scarcity grows more acute. Furnaces are added to the idle list when there is full occupation for every plant in the country, but the fuel shortage is not perceptibly improved. Coke commands high premiums according to the needs of consumers and iron is similarly held at an abnormal position by the insufficient supply. Numerous projected additions to mileage, improved terminals and increased rolling stock assure activity at the shops for months to come. Machinery houses, boiler works and makers of heavy hardware are all far behind with orders, and practically every section of the iron and steel industry is entirely in control of sellers, prospective purchasers having to make all concessions.

A distinctly firmer tone pervades the market for footwear, orders coming forward freely for spring goods. The leading shoe manufacturers have taken large orders of leather, especially hemlock sole, giving a firmer tone to the market and reducing stocks.

Failures for the week numbered 213 in the United States against 182 last year, and 16 in Canada compared with 25 a year ago.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 2.—Close.—Lower prices from across the water and an easier tone in Chicago, where the heavy deliveries of wheat late yesterday caused a slight recession, were the principal factors in a lower opening in the local wheat market today. All the options as well as cash wheat were quoted ¼c off from yesterday, at 76¾c for the spot and December, and 78¾c for May. The weather is not the most favorable. Light snows are reported generally from the northwest, while rain is falling throughout the middle west. The forecast suggests no improvement. There were rumors that Armour had disposed of his immense holdings. He is said to have sold openly, breaking that market, and bought heavily through brokers, making a good scalping profit. At any rate the market continued to strengthen during the entire session. There was some covering by shorts, but local trade was very light. The receipts were rather on the bull side of the market today. Bradstreet's figures show an increase in the world's visible wheat supply of 1,120,000, which is small compared to recent increases, and was lined up with the bull cards. The increase east of the Rockies was 4,320,000. A fair export demand was reported, 21 loads being taken. The primary receipts were 1,328,000; last week, 1,232,000; last year, 149,000. Shipments, 946,000; last week, 540,000; last year, 1,779,000. The close was ½c higher for cash and December and ¼c up for May.

The corn cables were relatively firmer, and this factor, combined with the weather, which is decidedly unfavorable for both grading and movement, was responsible for a steady opening in the coarse grain. The increase in the visible corn supply amounted to 988,000 bu. December opened ¼c lower at 43¼c, and May ¼c higher at 43½c bid, and, as the session advanced, sold at 43½c. The close was ⅝c higher for December and ⅝c up for May.

The primary receipts of corn were 679,000; last week, 538,000; last year, 406,000. Shipments, 287,000; last week, 259,000; last year, 308,000. Seven loads were reported for export.

Oats were very dull this morning. The opening was ¼c lower for both options, but they soon recovered to yesterday's closing price. The close was unchanged for both options.

Seed was also dull and easier today. Ther is a good demand for low grades, but the futures are neglected. The opening was steady at $6.90@6.87½, 2½c higher to unchanged for January, and unchanged for March. January later eased off to $6.85 asked. Receipts today, 750 bags, 13 alsike; shipments, 205 bags; last year, receipts, 360 bags; shipments, 450 bags. Estimated receipts for Wednesday, 500 bags. The close was 7½c lower, at $6.80 for January and March.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	Dec. 2 Close.
Cash	76¾	77¼a	76¾	77¼a	77
Dec.	76¾	77½	76¾	77¼a	77
May	78¾	79⅞	78⅞	79⅝	79
Corn—					
Dec.	43½	44½	44	44½	43¾
May	43⅛b	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	43
Oats					
Dec.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	32½
May	33¼b	33½	33¼	33½	33½
Clover Seed—					
Dec.	..	...	...	...	$6.80
Jan.	6.90-87½	6.82	6.80	6.80	6.87½
March	6.87½a	...	...	6.80	6.87½

Rye—No. 2, 51½c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.75.
Alsike—Prime, $8.50.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	72⅛	72¾	71⅞	72½-⅝b	72¼b
May	75	76	74¾	75⅞-76	75@⅛
July	73	73⅜	72⅞	73⅛	73
Corn—					
Dec.	53⅞	55⅛	53½	55⅛	53½b
May	42⅞	43½	42⅞	43⅜-½	42¾-⅞a
July	42	42⅜	41⅞-2	42⅜	41¾a
Oats					
Dec.	31⅛	31¼	30⅞-1	31⅛-¼	31@⅛b
May	32¼-⅜	32⅜	32¼	32⅝a	[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	79⅝a	80⅛a	79⅝	80⅛a	79½a
May	78¾-⅞	79⅜	78¾	79⅝a	78⅞b
Corn—					
Dec	59½a	59⅞b	59⅝a	59¾b	59¼
May	47⅞	48⅜b	47⅞	48⅜b	47¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	67⅞b	68⅛	67¾	68⅛b	68c
May	73⅜	74¼b	73½	74¼b	73⅝a

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	...	....	....	71¾	71
May	...	....	....	74	73¾-⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec	...	....	....	71¼b	70⅝b
May	...	....	....	74⅜	73½a

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan	$15.77	$15.85	$15.67	$15.82	$15.82
May	14.90	15.02	14.85	15.02	14.95
Lard—					
Dec	10.00	10.10	9.95	10.10	10.02
Jan	9.42	9.47	9.40	9.47	9.45
May	8.75	8.90	8.72	8.80	8.80
Ribs—					
Jan	8.07	8.15b	8.07	8.15b	8.12
May	7.90	8.00b	7.87	8.00b	7.95

Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Wheat—There was enough December delivered yesterday to widen the difference 3⅜c. Selling appeared in May early with Armour selling openly, but not in an extensive manner, while there was good commission house buying with shorts covering on appearance of strength. The bull helps were the large clearances and small increase in world's visible, while there was good cash demand everywhere. The close was strong at about top prices with market in shape for a further advance. We feel friendly to wheat and favor purchase on all soft spots.

Corn—There was good buying of nearby futures, principally shorts covering, while weather was again unfavorable for movement and grading. Stock contract here is still very small and with good cash demand. There was also buying of May by commission houses that gave that month a strong tone, with a prospect of working higher.

Oats—Shippers and elevator people bought December, while there was good trade in May with buying largely by local operations. Patten was thought to have covered part of his short line.

Provisions—There was free selling early on large run of hogs and 50,000 expected tomorrow, while commission houses bought.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 2.—Noon—Money on call firm at 6 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual busines in bankers' bills at 487.25@487.375 for demand and at 483.625 for 60 days. Posted rates 484½@488. Commercial bills 482⅝@483¾c. Bar silver 47¼; Mexican dollars, 37¼.

New York, Dec. 2.—Wall Street.—Prices moved upwards at the opening on a moderate volume of dealings. There was no conspicuous feature, but the good demand caused large fractional gains in St. Paul, Rock Island, New York Central, United States Steel pfd. and Metropolitan Street Railway.

Some of the prominent railroad stocks were lifted strongly, while there were sales of the local tractions. St. Paul and Louisville gained 2⅛. New York Central 1⅞, and Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific and other less active stocks a point or over. Sugar rose 1½ and United States Steel pfd. 1¼. Realizing in Brooklyn Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway depressed them a point from the best. At 11 o'clock the market was irregular, a renewed advance in St. Paul and Louisville covering realizing elsewhere.

A belated rise of 1⅜ in Chesapeake & Ohio did not check the sagging tendency which developed with a diminution of activity. Apparently the presentation of the President's message to congress was awaited. The sustained firmness of money at 6 per cent. and transfer of $350,000 to San Francisco were discouraging factors. St. Paul, New York Central, Hocking Valley, Amalgamated Copper, Sugar and the local tractions reacted 1 to 1½. Louisville rose again to 132¾. Colorado Fuel gained 1½ and the market steadied. Bonds were slightly irregular at noon.

New York Stock Market.

	Optn.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	28¼	28¼	28	28¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	122¼	123½	120½	120¾
Atchison	83½	84⅜	82¾	83
Atchison pfd.	99	99⅜	98½	98¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼
Anaconda	87¾	....	....	86¾
Amal. Copper	58	59	56⅞	57
Balt. & Ohio	100½	100¾	98⅜	98⅞
B'lyn R. Trans.	67⅞	67⅞	64½	64⅝
Canadian Pac.	129¼	129⅜	127¾	127¾
Chicago G. W.	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
Clover Leaf	47	....	....	46½
Clover Leaf	29⅛	....	....	29⅞
Con. Tob. 4s	64	....	....	63½
Colorado Fuel	87	88½	87	88
Cheas. & Ohio	47	48	46½	46½
Erie com	34⅜	34¾	33¾	33¾
E. & T. H.	61	61½	61	61
Hocking	102	102	98¼	99
Louis. & Nash	130¼	133¼	130	130¼
Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅞
Lead	27⅛	....	....	27⅛
Manhattan	156⅛	156⅛	151	151
Mex. Central	23	....	....	23
Missouri Pac	108	108½	106½	106¾
Mo. K. & T	26½	....	....	26½
New York Cen	156¼	157⅛	154	154¼
N. Y. C. St. L.	48	....	....	47½
N. & W. com	71⅞	72	71	71
Ontario & Western	29¼	30	29½	29½
Pennsylvania	157⅞	158⅛	156⅞	157⅛
Pac. Mail	39¾	....	....	39
People's Gas Co.	102⅛	103	101⅞	101¾
Reading com.	61¾	62¼	60	60
Rock Island	44	44½	42¾	43
Rep. I. & S. C.	20½	21	19⅞	19⅞
Rep. pfd.	77½	78⅛	77¼	77¼
So. Ry.	32⅞	33⅛	32⅛	32¼
So. Ry. pfd.	92½	....	....	92½
St. Paul	176¼	178⅛	175¼	175¼
South. Pac.	63⅝	64⅝	62¾	62¾
Tenn. C. & I.	57¾	58¼	57⅛	57⅛
Union Pac.	101⅛	101½	99⅞	99⅞
U. P. conv. 4's	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
U. S. Steel	36⅝	37⅛	36¼	36¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	83¾	84½	83⅛	83⅛
Wabash com	30	....	....	29
Wabash pfd	44	44⅞	43⅛	43⅛
Wab. Deb Bs	76⅞	77¼	76	76
Western Union	88½	88½	87⅞	87⅞
W. & L. E.	24¾	....	....	24
Wis. Cent.	25½	26	25¼	25¼
Wis. Cent. pfd	51	51⅜	50¼	50¼
K. C. com	32¾	....	....	32¼
K. C. pfd	56	....	....	....
Texas Pacific	42⅛	42⅞	41½	41½

Toledo Produce.

Toledo Dec. 2.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 29; solid pack, 26@27c; dairy, 20c; packing stock, 16@17c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c, 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½@13½c; firm.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 25c; candled, 23c; storage, 22c.

Quotations to-day are

Jobbers' selling prices:

Cabbages—75@$1.00.
Lettuce—Per lb., 10@12c.
Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.
Cucumbers—Hothouse, $1.00@1.25 per doz.
Cauliflower—Per doz., 75c@$1.00.
Celery—Home-grown, 25@40c per bunch.
Beets—30@40c per bu.
Mango Peppers—40c per bu.
Tomatoes—Florida, per crate, $3@3.75.
Spinach, 50@60c per bu.
Onions—65@75c.
Spanish Onions—$1.10@1.15 per crate.
Wax Beans—Per bu. 75@$1.00.
Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25@2.60.
Hubbard Squash—1@1¼c per lb., $18@20 per ton.
Parsnips—35@40c per bu.
Turnips, 25@30c per bu.
Carrots—25@30c per bu.
Potatoes—50@55c per bu.
Virginia Sweet Potatoes—65@75c per bu.; $1.90@2.00 per bbl.
Jersey Sweets—$1.25 per bu.; $3.50@3.75 per bbl; Virginias, $2.00@2.25 per bbl.; 75@85c per bu.; rutabagas, 35c per bu.

Fruits—

Grapes—Fancy, $5.50@6.00; Malagas, $4.50@5.00.
Apples—50@75c per bu.
Pears—50@75c per bu.
Honey—18@20c per lb.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9@9½c; spring chickens, 10c per lb.; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 14c; geese, 10c.
Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 11@12c per lb.; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 14c; geese, 11c.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 2.—Beef dull; family, $14.00@18.00; mess, $10.50@11.00; packet, $14@16.00. Pork easy; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $18.50@19.00; short clear, $21.00@23.00. Lard dull; prime western steam, $11.35. Butter—Receipts, 3,828 pkgs.; market firm; state dairy, 20@27c; extra creamery, 29c; creamery common to choice, 20@28c. Cheese—Receipts, 5,540 pkgs.; market firm; new state full cream fancy small colored September, 13¾c; late made, 12¾c; small white September, 13¾c; late made, 12¾c; large colored September, 13¼c; late made, 12¾c; large white, 13¼c; late made 12¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 8,506 pkgs.; market firm; state and Penna. average best, 28@29c; western fancy graded, 26@27c; poor to prime, 20@25c; refrigerated, 18@21c. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3⅜c; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c; refined firm; crushed, $5.35; powdered, $4.85; granulated, $4.75. Coffee quiet. No. 7 Rio, 5 3-16c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 30@38c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Butter fine; creameries, 18@28c; dairies, 17@24c.

Eggs steady at 24c.

Cheese steady; Twins, 11@11½c. Daisies, 11½@12c; Young Americas, 11½@12c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, Dec. 2.—Poultry—Alive irregular; chickens, 13½c; turkeys, 10@11c; fowls, 13½c; dressed quiet; western chickens, 14@14½c; western fowls, 13@13½c; western turkeys, 14@16c.

LIVE STOCK.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 2.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Supply hogs light; steady. Heavy, $6.60; mediums, $6.55@6.60; yorkers, $6.50@6.55; pigs, $6.40@6.50. Sheep and lambs steady.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 2.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; market steady. Good demand from shippers and packers. Good hogs, $6.40—6.45; york weights, $6.25; pigs, $6.00@6.20; stags and roughs, $1.50@5.60.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 2.—(Eirick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle receipts, 5 cars; steady. Hogs receipts, 25 cars; active at 5@10c lower; pigs, $6.45@6.50; yorkers, $6.35@6.40; medium heavy, $6.45@6.50; few choice, $6.60. Sheep receipts, 5 cars. Strong. Best lambs, $5.25@5.40; fair to good, $5.00@5.25; culls, common, $3.50@4.25; mixed sheep, $3.50@3.75; culls, bucks, $2.00@2.75; wethers and yearlings, $4.00@4.25; calves, $6.50@8.50.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; market dull; good to prime steers, $5.75@7.00; poor to medium, $3.00@5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.60; cows, $1.40@4.50; heifers, $12.00@4.75; canners, $1.40@2.40; bulls, $2.00@4.50; calves, 3.50@6.75; Texas fed steers, $3.00@4.35; western steers, $3.50@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 45,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 40,000; left over, 5,000; market 5@10c lower; mixed and butchers $5.80@6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.30@6.50; rough heavy, $5.70@6.10; light, $5.60@6.05; bulk of sales, $6.00@6.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; sheep lower; lambs lower; good to choice wethers, $3.60@4.00; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.60; native lambs, $3.70@5.25.

COTTON

New York, Dec. 2.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 2 points and promptly rallied 8@10 points further with parties who were sellers on yesterday's decline buying this morning to secure profits. There was a pretty good run of investment orders on renewed apprehensions of a bullish "bureau." Buying was arrested to some extent on the fact that receipts were looking up a little. A strong demand for March developed which was supposed to be largely for Wall street account. The early market had the support of buying orders from the south and Europe, with spot interests showing a preference, as heretofore, for the near positions.

Futures opened quiet and firm. December, 8.27; January, 8.26 bid; February, 8.17; March, 8.21; April, 8.19; May, 8.21; July, 8.24; August, 8.05; September, 7.70 bid.

WOOL.

Boston, Dec. 2.—Owing to the recent holiday, the wool market took on a quiet tone, although very firm. The market is said to be in a healthy condition, and dealers are looking for more activity for the balance of the season. There is a good movement in territory wools at firm prices, with fine staple at 50@58c; strictly fine, 50@55c; fine and fine medium, 50@52c; medium, 45@47c. Fine fleece wools are very firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania, XX and above, 30@31c; X, 27@28c; Michigan X, 25½@26½. Australian wools are firm, with small offerings.